# The New-York Times.

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## GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

### An Expedition to King and Queen County, Va.

### Vengeance Visited Upon the Murderers of Col. Dahlgren.

### THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS PROCEEDING

### Blockade-Runners Captured Off Wilmington.

### Sinking of the United States Steamship Peterhoff by Collision.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, March 12.

Gen. BUTLER sent a portion of Gen. KILPATRICK's cavalry (Cols. ONDERDONK and SPEAR's,) to King and Queen Court-house, to deal with the citizens claiming to be non-combatants, who ambushed Col. DAHLGREN. Col. ONDERDONK reports that the Fifth and Ninth Virginia Cavalry, with citizens, 1,200 in all, were driven from their camp near Carrolton's Store. The camp was taken and a number killed. Twenty prisoners were taken. The enemy was also driven from the Court-house. A large amount of grain, mills and store-houses were burned.

The steamer *Spaulding*, from Beaufort, 10th, has arrived, bringing the officers of the United States steamer *Peterhoff*, sunk off Wilmington last Sunday by a collision with the steamer *Monticello*; also the officers of the blockade runner *Don*, captured March 4, by the steamer *Pequot*; the officers of the blockade runner *Scotia*; three of her passengers, and THOMAS WALLACE, of the captured steamer *Mary Ann*. All the officers of the blockade-runners were turned over to the Provost-Marshal.

All is quiet at Newbern.

### THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

FORT MONROE, Friday, March 11.

The steamer *New-York* arrived last night from Point Lookout, with 600 privates and 45 officers, rebel prisoners. Three were taken ashore to the hospital, having the small-pox.

The *New-York* sailed for City Point this afternoon. The rebel Gen. FITZ HUGH LEE was sent up on this flag of truce to be exchanged.

The steamer *Warrior* has arrived from New-York.

The fog is so dense that the Norfolk boats have not made their usual trips to-day.

Admiral DAHLGREN is still at Fort Monroe.

JOHN SANBORN, special Provost-Marshal for the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, returned to-day to Old Point.

## THE WAR IN LOUISIANA.

### The Rebel Force in West Louisiana—Building of Rebel Rams—A Federal Fleet of Iron-clads.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 12.

Advices from Natches, on the 2d instant, say that reliable information puts the rebel force in West Louisiana at 5,000 to 6,000 men, under Gens. DICK, TAYLOR and POLIGNIER, and Col. HARRISON.

The rebels are fortifying Fort Derusiee on the Black River, and Fort Trinity on the Ouchita River.

There is only a provost guard at Shreveport, and three rebel rams are building below that point.

The rebel gunboat *Webb* recently showed herself at the mouth of Red River. There is quite a fleet of Federal iron-clads and rams collecting there.

### The War in the Southwest.

CAIRO, Friday, March 11.

The steamer *Constitution*, from New Orleans, arrived this afternoon, with 500 bales of cotton and a large number of troops.

Battery F, First Missouri Artillery, the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, and a part of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Ohio Batteries, reënlisted veterans, have arrived on their way home. They will leave to-morrow morning.

The steamer *Hillman* was attacked by guerrillas from the Missouri shore while working her way past the foot of Island No. 18 on Wednesday. One soldier was killed, seven wounded and two captured. The boat escaped.

The steamer *A. J. Sweeney*, laden with Government freight, from Nashville, struck a pier of the bridge at Clarksville, Wednesday night, and took fire. She was totally destroyed. Six thousand sacks of corn and thirty horses were lost. The boat was valued at $40,000.

The steamer *Atlantic*, from New-Orleans 3d, arrived this morning.

The new State officers were to be inaugurated March 4, and grand preparations were making to celebrate the event.

The steamer *Gladiator* brought up the Thirtieth Illinois Infantry this morning.

### Movements of Longstreet's Army.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, March 12.

The *Democrat* has information from an officer, who left KNOXVILLE on the 6th inst., that Gen. LONGSTREET had sent his wagon train to Richmond, and was mounting his entire force, and the general impression at KNOXVILLE was that LONGSTREET had been ordered to North Carolina.

### From Cumberland Gap.

CUMBERLAND, Friday, March 11.

All is quiet in this vicinity. It is reported that a few mounted rebels are in Harlan County, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, March 11.

The Cumberland Gap operator telegraphs that Lieut. AMES, who was out scouting, has returned safe, with five prisoners and horses.

### Chased by a Blockade-Runner, &c.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, March 12.

The brig *Wappoo*, DOLAN, from Matanzas, arrived here this morning. She reports that on the 3d inst., in lat. 32° 58', lon. 76° 20', saw a bark-rigged United States gunboat chasing and firing at a steamer, apparently a blockade-runner.

Spoken March 4, the brig *Paragon*, from Cienfuegos for Boston.

Also arrived, steamer *United Kingdom*, BARNES, from Glasgow, and *Merrimac*, SAMPSON, from New-York.

### Movements of Gen. Grant.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 12.

Gen. GRANT was a passenger in this morning's early train from Warhington. He changed cars at the Relay House, and proceeded West.

### Gen. Logan Declines to be a Candidate for the Governorship of Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 12.

A prominent army officer writes to a friend in Illinois that Gen. LOGAN is unwilling to become a candidate for Governor of that State, and expresses the earnest hope that the loyal voters of Illinois will unite, without reference to former parties, upon a ticket made up of unconditional Unionists, who favor a vigorous prosecution of the war until the final overthrow of rebellion and treason.

### From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, March 12.

Sailed, steamer *Orizaba*, for Panama, with $770,000 in treasure for England, and $286,000 for New-York, and 512 passengers. Also sailed, bark *Astrea*, for Hong Kong, with $300,000 in treasure; and ship *Lady Washington*, for Baker's Island.

Arrived, steamer *St. Louis*, from Panama.

Exchange is unsettled; Atlantic currency bills, opening rate, 55@57 premium for gold in New-York. About noon telegrams announced a decline in gold, when currency bills ruled at 50@52. Coin bills were 5@6 premium. Telegraphic transfers of coin to New-York, 6@7 per cent. Bankers' sterling, 48@48½; legal tenders, 61@61½.

The market for most of the staple goods is feverish. Jobbers are at a loss how to operate in the present unsettled state of the currency.

Exchanges are coupled with anxiety concerning the weather and the probable effect of the drought upon gold receipts.

### The "Naval Committee" in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 12.

The Naval Committee of the House arrived in Boston this morning and were escorted to the Revere House by a committee of citizens, where rooms were engaged for them. The committee visited the navy-yard this forenoon.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 12.

The merchants of Boston gave a complimentary dinner at the Revere House to-night to the House Committee on Naval Affairs and the Congressional gentlemen accompanying them. Hon. EDWARD EVERETT presided. Speeches were made by Gov. ANDREW, Hon. Mr. RICE, Hon. Mr. ROLLINS, of Missouri; Judge KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, and others. The dinner was a costly and elegant affair, and the company did not separate till near midnight.

### The Gas-House at Honesdale, Pa., Blown Up—Two Persons Seriously Injured.

HONESDALE, Saturday, March 12.

The Gas House here was blown up at 9 o'clock this A. M., and is a total loss, there being no insurance. Two persons were seriously injured.

## FROM ALBANY.

### Military Statistics—Gov. Seymour and the Draft—The Bridge over the Hudson.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

ALBANY, Saturday, March 12.

The proposition to preserve in the Bureau of Military Statistics, brief biographical notices of citizens of the State who have volunteered or may hereafter volunteer, excited a debate of an unusual character in the Senate last evening. Senator COOK opposed this proposition on economical grounds. He affirmed that it would cost the State at least half a million of dollars, to print such a record. Other Senators assailed Senator COOK's position, and urged that every patriotic sentiment required that such a record should be preserved. It was a strange if not a base doctrine, that paltry dollars should be valued more than mementoes of the brave men who have hazarded their lives or shed their blood in our country's defence. The monument which the press would rear would be more lasting and honorable than any other. It was wrong to hesitate on such a question, where money was placed in the one scale, and the noblest citizens of our Republic in the other. Senator ANDREWS was disposed to regard the position taken by Senator COOK as very unpatriotic; Senator SHAFER would have it that to assume the position was almost a crime. The debate grew so warm on one side, and the assailants so fierce in their denunciations, that after an hour Senator COOK was glad to withdraw his opposition to the measure and allow patriotism to have its course unimpeded. Although not entirely alone in his views of economy as related to patriotism, he was so nearly so that prudence seemed to be the better part of valor in the contest.

Resolutions thanking Gov. SEYMOUR for having obtained a reduction of the quota of troops required of this State, and approving of the acts of the Governor in general terms, were called up in the Assembly this morning, and, after a political debate, were sent to the Committee on Federal Relations. If the last part of the resolutions, approving the Governor's act in general terms, had been omitted, the resolutions might have passed the House. The attempt to carry such approval through on the back of a communication of a special act could not be favorably regarded.

A principle which has excited a good deal of discussion during the session, was acted upon in the Assembly, last evening, in determining upon the claim of certain towns in Westchester County to have their acts in filling their quotas legalized. By some towns of that County, money was paid for commutation, in place of furnishing substitutes for drafted men. The bill legalizing this action was finally ordered to a third reading, after protracted debate, by a close vote. No precedent for the future is intended to be established by this action.

The bill authorizing the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals to appoint certain attendants upon said court was amended by the Senate to-day so as to give the nomination of said attendants to the Chief Justice, and the approval of the nomination to the Secretary of State. In this form the bill, with the title properly amended, was ordered to third reading.

Troy and Albany are engaged in a sharp contest about the bridge to be built across the Hudson. The counsel for Troy argued against passing an act diminishing the width of the draw in the bridge provided for by a former act, before the Senate Committee last evening.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

### SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 12.

BILLS REPORTED.

Amending the General Railroad Law.
Relative to damages for land taken for taxes.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Authorizing the Central Park and North and East River Railroad to change part of its route.
Amending the Brooklyn Park Act.
To tax dividends of stockholders living in Massachusetts.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

Authorizing the Erie Railroad Company to increase their capital stock $8,000,000; three millions to liquidate their bonds and five millions for the completion of the road and its workshops.

Mr. LAIMBEER introduced a bill requiring all City Railroads in New-York to make monthly reports, and pay ten per cent. of their gross receipts into the City Treasury, and keep in repair, from curb to curb, the streets through which their tracks run.

The Railroad Committee will hear arguments on this bill next Thursday afternoon.

Amending the charter of the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

Authorizing the County Clerks to record and index notices of the pendency of action.

Incorporating the Germania Society of Brooklyn.

Adjourned.

### ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 12.

BILLS REPORTED.

Relative to taxes and assessments in New-York.

Amending the charter of the Lebanon Springs Railroad.

Confirming the title of the Excelsior Insurance Company, Brooklyn, to certain real estate.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. FILKINS—Regulating the election of Aldermen in New-York and Albany, the object being to secure to each political party an equal representation in the board.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BENEDICT—To secure to mechanics in New-York and Brooklyn, working on buildings, their wages.

Also relative to Common Schools in New-York.

By Mr. BRYANT—Relative to District Courts in New-York.

By Mr. RYAN—For the better protection of freemen in the State of New-York in the exercise of the elective franchise.

The enacting clause in the bill relative to legal advertising in the City of New-York, increasing the rates to 80 cents per folio, was stricken out.

The bill legalizing the resolution of the New-York Common Council, giving a tract of land to a German hospital, was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

## AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

### OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

#### Political Affairs—The Speech of Prince Napoleon—The Florida—Interesting Medical Gossip—A New Disease.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 19, 1864.

The political surface in France is calm for the moment, and the Government seems anxious to maintain the public mind in this disposition, for the official journal takes pains to contradict the reports of military preparations, and of concentrations of troops in the direction of the Rhine. But the obstinacy and the internal quarrels of the Germans give great satisfaction in France, and the Emperor cannot feel otherwise than contented at the turn German affairs are taking.

One of the preoccupations of the moment at Paris is the speech of Prince NAPOLEON, delivered at the Suez Canal Banquet. The public in France are beginning to recognize in the Prince a man of more than ordinary talent, and this remarkable improvisation in favor of the famous Canal project, adds materially to his oratorical reputation.

The arrival of the new Mexican Emperor at Paris is now put down for the middle of March. The vote of the municipalities in Mexico does not, in fact, arrive as rapidly as was expected, which is given as the reason of this delay. It is said here that one of the reasons which urge the Prince to take the bold step he has, is that he owes in Austria, in *bona fide* debts, something like eight millions of francs, which his brother refuses to pay, and which he hopes to obtain from Mexico.

The Confederate privateer *Florida*, after all her boasting about being a man-of-war, and about defying the *Kearsage* to mortal combat, seems to have run out of the port of Brest on the evening of the 10th inst., at 9 o'clock at night, and under the protection of an obscurity which prevented the *Kearsage* from seeing or pursuing her. I had already predicted that his would be the most probable termination of the affair.

Two thick *brochures* on the American question have just been issued from the press in this city, and both strongly in favor of the North. The first is by MR. F. W. SARGENT, of Philadelphia, and is entitled, *The Confederate States and Slavery*, 176 pages, press of L. HACHETTE & Co., and the other is by M. HENRI MOREAU, and is entitled, *French Policy in America*, 1861–1864, 250 pages, press of DENTU.

In the telegraphic dispatch which came through from Cork by the last New-York steamer, was an item which received extensive European circulation and which excited great surprise in political circles at Paris, stating that, according to the New-York *Tribune*, Mr. DAYTON was about to be recalled from Paris to give place to Gen. FREMONT. As Mr. DAYTON's position at the French Court is a very high one, this announcement naturally created surprise, and it is useless to say, was calculated to do our Minister much harm, and to diminish his usefulness. It is to be supposed, therefore, that the writer in the *Tribune* had some more serious motive for making this injurious statement than that of simply giving relief to another name, for there is a question of patriotism concerned as well as a question of personalities. Or, perhaps, the writer did not calculate on receiving the honor of a notice by the European telegraph.

The eminent Professor of Clinical Medicine at the School of Paris, Dr. TROUSSEAU, has lately described in a series of five lectures at the Hotel Dieu, a new and most interesting disease. That is to say, the disease is not a new one, but it now for the first time takes its nosological rank. After a long discussion between doctors, University men, philologists in general, and even Greeks, as to the etymology of the word most proper to characterize the malady, the Greek word *Aphasia* was adopted, but not until the various words *alalia*, *amnesia*, *aphemia*, *aphrasia* and *anafdia*, had been passed in review and eliminated. This richness of the Greek language in synonyms furnishes to the reader a ready indication of the character of the disease: it is a more or less complete loss of the power of speech.

M. TROUSSEAU was not the first, in these series of lectures, to give the history of this singular and interesting affection; it had already been brought to the notice of the profession in a more summary way, and under other names, by other professors. But a sufficient number of examples have now been collected to entitle the disease to a place in classical works under a distinct head, and that head the school of Paris has decided shall be *aphasia*.

In this malady there remains an integrity of the understanding and a normal condition of the vocal cords. Thus, while preserving all his mental aptitudes and all his intellectual wants, a man may be sequestered for weeks from his fellow-creatures, although living in the midst of them, and remaining in everything their equal with the exception of the use of his tongue. Dr. LORDAT, Professor at Montpellier, describes his own case. After a period of mental agitation and of strange nervous symptoms, accompanied by an access of tonsillitis, (to which he was subject,) he suddenly, although convalescing from his indisposition, found himself deprived of the power of speech. During the first weeks of the malady the patient had only lost the external part of the function of speech: the internal part, the thought and understanding, remained intact. He was capable of performing the same amount of mental labor as before his illness, in fact the mental and physical condition was completely restored, only he could not talk. But gradually in losing the recollection of the signification of words pronounced, he lost also the recollection of their visible signs. Finally, syntax disappeared from the words; the alphabet remained, but the junction of letters for the formation of words had to be restudied. He was in despair at not being able to read the titles of his most familiar books without spelling them out. His despair, however, did not prevent him from smiling over the absurdity of French orthography. After a few weeks of profound melancholy he perceived one day, to his great joy, that he could read at a distance the titles of the books in his library. From this time forward memory and speech returned, but only fast enough to enable him to notice a change every fortnight. As in other cases, when he first commenced to speak, he confounded words, and for a while said invariably "handkerchief" for "book." The recovery became finally complete. This occurred in 1842, and Dr. LORDAT called the disease *alalie*, or *amnésie verbale*.

Among the dozen authentic cases of *aphasia* on record, Dr. IROUSSEAU related, at greater length than I can here give, the history of the following singular cases. A lady at Boulogne, who was known for her volubility, and especially for her sharpness of language, was seized suddenly with *aphasia*. The circumsjance was soon known throughout the city, and as she was detested by her servants and neighbors, her affliction was regarded as a punishment sent from Heaven. Her servants were rejoiced, for she who had scolded and stormed so much was now reduced to the pronunciation of four words, and those four words, to add to the severity of her humiliation, were the most terrible oath in the French language: *S—n—de D.* No matter what she desired to say, even if it were something polite, nothing but these four terrible words could she get out of her mouth. So that at the end of a year or two she was known throughout the city by the soubriquet of *Madame S—n—de D.* During all this time she remained in perfect health, and conducted her affairs with the same intelligence as before her attack of *aphasia*.

Another lady, during convalescence from an erysipelas of the face, attended with delirium and grave nervous symptoms, lost, to the great alarm of her friends, the power of speech. As her recovery advanced, however, she began to pronounce a few words, but these were always a repetition of those she heard. As for example, when asked, "Will you have a drink?" she replied, "Will you have a drink?" Thus the sound of the words awakened in her mind the memory of the word heard, and in some sort opened up the furrows in which were concealed the terms of her natural tongue. A lady friend then commenced her education, and by the system of association of ideas, that is to say, by giving her a word and making her study up all the words which this one recalled, she succeeded, by several months' patient labor, in recomposing her language and her intelligence. This, however, M. TROUSSEAU did not pronounce a case of pure *aphasia*, since there was here a delirium and a loss of intelligence.

Of two men now in the wards of M. TROUSSEAU at the Hotel Dieu Hospital; both can pronounce a few words, but these words are not those they desire to pronounce. One of them thus far has been only able to say *couci, couci, ci*, while the other when asked, "How are you?" replies, "Yes;" or "How old are you?" replies "Mamma," or "Do you suffer any where?" replies again "Mamma." Thus it is continually "Yes" or "Mamma," to all questions. When asked to write his name on a slate he wrote very well his name "HENRI DENIER," but when asked to write his two familiar words "Yes, Mamma," he wrote again "HENRI DENIER."

Other peculiarities not less striking than these were observed in the other cases related by Dr. TROUSSEAU. In his conclusions he declared that the cases of *aphasia* pure, that is to say, cases in which there was loss of speech without appreciable lesion of the brain, were much more rare than those with lesion of the brain.

A discussion is now going on as to the seat of this malady, a discussion which naturally brings up the interminable question as to the location in the brain of the function of speech. M. BROCA contends, with a formidable array of evidence, that this function is located, not in the frontal portion of the brain, as generally supposed, but in the posterior part of the third convolution. M. TROUSSEAU combats this theory.

The discussion on the question of spontaneous generation at the Academy of Sciences, one of the questions which has occupied the most of the attention of modern *savans*, is at last, it is hoped, about to receive a solution. M. POUCHET, the indefatigable propagator of the theory of spontaneous generation, was defied by several of his colleagues of the Academy to submit his experiments to a committee of the Academy, and this challenge was accepted by him in the following words: "I declare that from whatever part of the globe I may take a cubic decimetre of air, from the moment I shall put this air in contact with a prescible liquor contained in a retort hermetically sealed, constantly this retort will be filled with living organisms." Messrs. JOLY and MUSSET, two other members of the Academy who also believe in their power of generating animal life spontaneously, accepted the challenge in the following terms: "If a single one of our retorts remains unaltered, we will loyally avow our defeat." The President named the following distinguished men as the committee for witnessing and verifying these important experiments: Messrs. FLOURENS, DUMAS, BROGNIART, MILNE-EDWARDS and BALARD. So that we shall perhaps soon know whether animal life is an accident or a creation. What a sublime humiliation is reserved for the proud race of men who now inhabit this earth, if M. POUCHET and his friends can prove that an animal—and if an animal why not a man?—can be generated in a chemist's retort? Man an accident? Have we strutted and fussed, and made much of ourselves these six thousand years, to come at last to this!

The School of Medicine is in a state of ebullition on account of Government interference in its affairs. A year ago, the Dean of the Faculty, Baron PAUL DUBOIS, who had arrived at this dignity by the law of rotation, was removed by the Emperor arbitrarily, and replaced by Dr. RAYER. The pretext urged was that the school of Paris lacked initiative, that it was losing *prestige*, that more progress was being made in science elsewhere than at Paris, and this notwithstanding, the school never contained so many distinguished professors at any one time in its history. But although there was no partisanship either for Messrs. DUBOIS or RAYER, for both are equally popular as Professors, the Latin Quarter opposed this intervention of the Government as a grave infringement on the prerogatives of the school, and an organized opposition to M. RAYER was gotten up with the intention of forcing him to resign. This object has been accomplished; M. RAYER was given to understand by a thousand various demonstrations in and out of the School that resistance was impossible, and that notwithstanding the useful measures he had decreed, he would stand as the principal obstacle to the execution, not only of his own decrees, but to the general interests of the School. M. TARDIEU, Professor of Legal Medicine, has been appointed Dean in M. RAYER's place, and this appointment, made on the recommendation of the School, is generally accepted. Dr. TARDIEU fills also the functions of Coroner to the Municipality, and is a man of great activity and superior administrative ability. M. TARDIEU is the author of a work in three volumes on Hygiene and Public Salubrity, and of several smaller works on questions of legal medicine. He is little known, however, to the profession out of Paris. MALAKOFF.

### OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

#### Cold—Denmark—The Emperor—English Mortifications—Guns and Navies—Sam Slick—Mexico—Italy—The Pirates at Newgate—American News and British Feeling—New Books—Thackeray—A Tailor Immortalized—The Players.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1864.

The Manchester weather-prophet is immortalized. His predictions of intense cold, for England, in January and February, have been accomplished. The farmers and gardeners have stopped their work, and we have snow and frost.

The accounts of the retreat of the Danes in frost and snow remind us of Moscow. A Winter campaign is not pleasant soldiering. Men lay down beside disabled horses, and both were covered with snow. We do not know how many perished. The fighting has not been very severe—it has been for the most part retreating and pursuing. The Germans are now in possession of both the Duchies, and, it is said, have invaded Jutland, while the Danes hold Alsen.

What will be done? It is not easy to predict, nor safe. Lord PALMERSTON was called out last night, but very positively declined to say what he and Earl RUSSELL proposed to do. Poor man; he could not tell if he wished to do so. There is not the least indication that he has any policy in the matter.

What the Emperor will do is a much more important question. He is so serene and peaceful that the people are looking for a storm. While Denmark is driven to, and then from, her Dannewerk, he is smiling and happy—so happy that there *must* be mischief coming. There is no special movement in the army, but there is no need. A hundred thousand men could be placed upon the Rhine in forty-eight hours. When Germany is too deeply involved in the Danish invasion to withdraw, then will be his opportunity, an opportunity which, with all his love of peace, it is possible that he cannot afford to lose.

Among the thousand mortifications which Englishmen at this day are compelled to endure, are the "odorous comparisons" which English correspondents are constantly making between French and English ships, guns and soldiers. High authorities declare that every English iron-clad is a failure. Millions have been expended in useless experiments, or experiments which only show what to avoid. The ships are too long to steer. They are too deep to enter harbors. They cannot be docked. They roll tremendously. They are by no means impervious to artillery. The French iron-clads, it is declared, by those who have carefully examined them, are superior in all these particulars. Then as to guns, after all the money expended and experiments made, the first 300-pounder has only just been put afloat. It is even probable that Sir WM. ARMSTRONG will have to be thrown aside for Mr. WHITWORTH or some other inventor. The American system has been so long denounced that the authorities are ashamed even to try it.

Without serviceable ships, without approved artillery, with only the fragment of an army, and with a peace-at-any-price party holding the balance of power, what can England do for Denmark, or for or against anybody, except it be some weak or barbarous Power? I confess I see only one thing possible for England, and that will be a humiliation. It is to become the humble, second-fiddle ally of France, and follow in the lead of the Emperor. Whether she accept this *rôle* or decline it, Waterloo is avenged. For forty-five years England has lived on the prestige of Waterloo. It is all gone. It is as powerless now as the statue of the Iron Duke at Hyde Park corner.

I expected an animated debate last night on Mr. PEACOCK's motion in relation to those "insolent" claims for *Alabama* spoliations, but it hung fire. Instead of the drama we had a farce, with the redoubtable "Sam Slick" in the leading part. Judge HALLIBURTON, a blue-nosed Tory, a descendant, perhaps, of one of the Tory families that sailed out of Boston Harbor in the British fleet when WASHINGTON took possession of the heights of Dorchester, brought up the question of the capture of the steamer *Chesapeake*, not only in British waters, but under the guns of a British fort. Where was its garrison? There was no doubt that this terrible outrage had been committed. Mr. LAYARD, Under-Secretary and member for Nineveh, said that Mr. SEWARD had apologized in the handsomest manner to Lord LYONS, and as no more could be required, there was nothing more to be said about it. Mr. Slick grumbled something, which was supposed to indicate that he was satisfied.

I believe that I said the new Emperor of Mexico would be in Paris in February, preparing to embark for Mexico. There has been a trifling delay. The delegates who are to carry him the unanimous call of the Mexican people will visit his Imperial Majesty on the 5th of March, and accompany him to Paris. It will be late in March, or perhaps the 1st of April, when he embarks on an Austrian man-of-war, escorted by two French iron-clads, for Vera Cruz and the Halls of the Montezeumas, which are to be henceforth the Halls of the Hapsburgs. I see no likelihood of any change in this programme, unless France gets into a war with Austria, in behalf of Denmark or Italy.

Do you remember the letter attributed to Prince NAPOLEON a few months ago, and denied by his Secretary? I have read it over again by the side of his speech on the Suez Canal, and am more than ever of opinion that he wrote it. It is like him in every word; and, what is more to the purpose, it is likely to be true in its facts and its predictions. We hear from Italy that Austria is moving large forces toward the Italian frontier. If so, it is for defence. King VICTOR has a large army, a large debt and a discordant people. It is said that there are 70,000 political prisoners in the Southern provinces. Something is wanted to fuse or cement Italy. The usual fire in such cases is war, conquest, glory. The common cement is blood. Italy will not settle down to peace and tax-paying without Rome and Venice. Until the national unity is accomplished, there must be large armies and heavy expenditures. Things cannot go on as they are now going. While France holds Rome and Austria keeps Venice, Italian unity is in peril—exists only as an idea—an aspiration. As the Prince imprudently said, then, the only move for the King of Italy is to provoke an European war. France would need the alliance of Italy, and would purchase it with Rome; then France and Italy could wrest Venetia from Austria, or rather disintegrate that Empire altogether, making independent Kingdoms of Hungary, Poland, and the Danubian Provinces, while France advances to the Rhine, seizes Belgium and erects a powerful Scandinavian Kingdom on the Baltic. Do I say that this will be accomplished? By no means—but it will not be because VICTOR EMANUEL and Prince NAPOLEON and the European revolutionists do not desire it.

The actual war in the Danish Peninsula is brought very close to us, not only by the daily telegrams, but by Danish frigates in the Channel and on the Eastern coast of England, in sight of land, boarding merchant vessels in search of German prizes. The last German steamer from New-York stayed at Cowes until the agents could telegraph to Bremen for orders, when she went on her voyage, some arrangement having been made for her safety.

Among the season's forthcoming publications I see the announcement of a poem or poems by R. H. STODDARD, whom I hope to see received with favor by the English public, and a novel by EFFIE SARGENT, which is edited by WILLIAM HOWITT, whose name, to a large reading public, is a good introduction. Mrs. HOWITT has also in press a novel, the scene of which is laid in Wales.

Cornhill will give us, next week, an installment of THACKERAY's unfinished novel, *Denis Duval*. The publishers proposed to get somebody—Mr. TROLLOPE, perhaps,—to finish it in accordance with the plan of the author, but Mr. DICKENS, who was consulted in the matter, objected.

There is a sort of biography of THACKERAY already published. It seems rather hasty and catch-pennyish, but is modestly put forward as an aid to future biographers. The best thing in it, perhaps, is THACKERAY's dedication of his *Paris Sketch Book*, 1840, when he was working his way toward success and fame as Michael Angelo Titmarsh. It is so good that I think you may find space for it.

*To M. Aretz. Tailor, 27 Rue Richelieu, Paris:*

SIR: It becomes every man in his station to acknowledge and praise virtue whersoever he may find it, and to point it out for the admiration and example of his fellow men.

Some months since, when you presented to the writer of these pages a small account for coats and pantaloons manufactured by you, and when you were met by a statement from you rdebtor that an immediate settlement of your bill would be extremely inconvient to him, your reply was: "Mon dieu, Sir, let not that annoy you; if you want money, as a gentleman often does in a strange country, I have a thousand-franc note at my house, which is quite at your service." History or experience, Sir, makes us acquainted with so few actions that can be compared to yours—an offer like this from a stranger and a tailor seems to me so astonishing—that you must pardon me for making your virtue public, and acquainting the English nation with your merit and your name. Let me add, Sir, that you live on the first floor; that your cloths and fit are excellent, and your charges moderate and just; and, as a humble tribute of my admiration, permit me to lay these volumes at your feet.

Your obliged, faithful servant, M. A. TITMARSH.

During the considerable period in which I have acted as your humble but faithful correspondent, I am not aware that I have ever taken one line of space to forward any private interest. I have mentioned, indeed, and perhaps too rarely, artists and authors, but their interests and those of the public are identical. But this is an exceptional case. I do not know M. ARETZ, No. 27 *Rue Richelieu, au premiere*. I do not know if he still live or have a successor to his business and his generosity to struggling men of genius. I hope he lives, and may have, in due time, a worthy successor. But assuredly this is one of the cases in which the cordon of the Legion of Honor would not be inappropriately conferred. The dedication was characteristic and heroic.

*Lord Dundreary* is making a favorable convalescence and appears Wednesday in "Our American Cousin" and a new monologue. BLONDIN gives us some low rope on his way to Russia. High rope is taboo, except at old Bailey. The most genuine success I see, however, in London, is Miss BATEMAN. *Leah* is almost a monologue. She is, like Mr. SALA's heroine, "quite alone." I am afraid I have made that allusion once already, but no matter. The piece is meagre and improbable in parts, and the cast reminds one of what some wit said of RISTORI, miserably supported in one of her tragic characters, that she was "a viper in a bundle of sticks," only that Miss BATEMAN is not a viper. Her triumph, under these circumstances, is marvelous and it is complete.

MONADNOCK.

### Death of Capt. Theodore Reed.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 12.

Capt. THEODORE REED, of Philadelphia, who was wounded on Thursday week by a party of blockade-runners, who seized three oyster vessels in Chesapeake Bay, under pretence of violating the State laws regarding oystering, died on Tuesday, and the body arrived here to-day. The vessels were taken into rebel waters.

## FROM TENNESSEE.

### The County Election—An Extraordinary Utterance—Rebel Honor.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, March 3, 1864.

The County election, which is to come off here on Saturday next, attracts universal attention. It became evident, a short time ago, that disloyal influence, cloaked with a citizenship extended by the President in his Amnesty Proclamation, would assume the control of the ballot-box in the March elections. This fact assumed such alarming proportions, that the Governor, fearful of the evils which must necessarily follow the ushering into office of a batch of galvanized rebels, issued a proclamation forbidding all persons a participation in the election, who should refuse to subscribe to the following oath immediately preceding the election:

"I solemnly swear that I will henceforth support the Constitution of the United States, and defend it against the assaults of all its enemies; that I will hereafter be, and conduct myself as a true and faithful citizen of the United States, freely and voluntarily claiming to be subject to all the duties and obligations, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of such citizenship; that *I ardently desire the suppression of the present insurrection and rebellion against the Government of the United States, the success of its arming and the defeat of all those who oppose them*, and that the Constitution of the United States, and all laws and proclamations made in pursuance thereof, may be speedily and permanently established and enforced over all the people, States and Territories thereof; and further, that I will hereafter heartily aid and assist all loyal people in the accomplishment of these results, so help me God."

This proclamation was published in the daily papers of this city on January 27, and has been the text for disloyal editors ever since. The notorious Copperhead newspaper of Nashville, the *Press*, encouraged by such men as ED. EWING, has exhausted the venomousness of its species in its malicious and indecent attacks upon the author of this oath. These men who sustained and participated in the councils of ISHAM G. HARRIS, and who, more than all others, were instrumental in detaching Tennessee from its proud position in the Union firmament, and who drummed up and seduced into the ranks of the Disunion Army the young men of this State, and who advocated the hanging of Union men and the confiscation of all property belonging to Northern citizens, now return, subscribe to the oath of the President, and immediately engage themselves in the work of constructing political programmes, dictating to Union men what course they shall pursue, the tenor of which is as mischievous and treacherous as promulgated by them three years ago. The men who hunted ANDREW JOHNSON down with bloodhounds on account of his adhesiveness to his country, now read him lectures through the columns of disloyal newspapers, and openly advise and urge the secession element of the State, as a *dernier* resort, to take the oath prescribed *en masse*, and overpower the up holders of the Government at the ballot-box.

The *Press*, in particular, has pursued a most outrageously personal and disloyal course; and, I am sorry to say, the men, in many instances, who are engaged in preparing articles assailing the Government, are gentlemen who have enjoyed all the blessings and privileges which that Government could bestow. The *Press*, after a month's vehement denunciation of the course recommended by the Governor, in which the editors inadvertently exhibited their utter ignorance of the progressiveness of the times, by referring to old political harangues and stump effusions of the patriot they seek to destroy, came out a few days since, with an article entitled "The Ethics of Swearing," a few extracts of which I will employ, thus:

"An obstacle, as it is, to the much-desired restoration of civil government in the State, *the people just now are greatly exercised with the cons deration of various devices to get over or around it.* They are longing to be once more safely sheltered in Uncle Sam's hospitable mansion, and under the protection of the law of his land. But they can't take Gov. JOHNSON's oath, simply and without circumvention. They are not abolitionists, and they can't well bring themselves to swear they are so, even for the sake of voting. In such a dilemma what is to be done?

Among the many cunning evasions of the difficulty, and some not cunning, which are being invented and discussed, there is one which seems to us likely to take in preference to others. It is contrived in this wise: 'Gov. JOHNSON has no rightful authority to prescribe any oath to the people of Tennessee—the proceeding is a mere ceremony and sham, utterly void, of no effect. Therefore, though a man may go through the form of the oath, he does not really swear at all; the whole thing is a nonentity and 'make-believe,' in which there can be neither truth nor falsehood.' How will this do, Sir? For our own part, we take refuge in the dictum of a high authority, which tells us, 'there is nothing good or bad but thinking makes it so.' If, therefore, any man thinks there is no harm in resisting oppression by this sort of ethical finesse, we have nothing to say. In such times as the present, our conscience is as much as we can keep, as such a thing should be kept.

If this course of reason should be generally adopted and acted out, we don't see how the Governor can manage to checkmate the move. He may construct a new or additional oath—he may even require folks to swear that they love him for his candor, and humanity, and disinterested patriotism; and ardently desire that he shall be perpetual dictator of Tennessee—they can still take it in the same sense they offer to the other—the sense of void notwithstanding.

If Gov. JOHNSON or others shall complain that this mental manœuvre is but an evasion—a jesuitical subterfuge to escape his well-laid trap—we have only to reply that rationally nothing else could be expected. In all times and in all countries, oppression teaches its subjects to be cunning."

These are the most astounding sentiments I have ever seen in the columns of a newspaper, and are frank confessions of rebel honor in general. The oathof allegiance has been a farce in this section of the country for a long time, which is the real reason why loyal men are opposed to the Amnesty Proclamation of the President. In this particular case, however, the editor of a daily paper, within the hearing of two great armies composed respectively of loyal and disloyal soldiers, entreats its readers and others to *perjure themselves*, in order to infuse vitality in and promote the interests of a cause which is already upon the verge of an inglorious downfall. He tells his readers that an oath of fidelity to the Union and the Government is a ceremony—a mere sham, and that it is no sin to take and break it. None but an ass would offer such ridiculous argument. If it is lawful, honorable and just to take the Governor's oath and break it, it is also lawful, honorable and just to neglect the observance or the multiplicity of oaths which have been generously tendered to rebels all over the country. The fact is, the article faithfully portrays the standard of a traitor's honor and reliability, which amounts to just what it did before the rebellion. The rebel sympathizer cannot swear by high heaven that he "*ardently desires* the suppression of the rebellion" without perjuring himself, and especially after he has quietly and cleverly reclaimed his property and citizenship by subscribing to the amnesty oath. The *Times & True Union*, in its criticism upon the above article quoted from the *Press*, says:

"Few persons will have read the preceding article without astonishment. They will be filled with wonder, not at its ability or ingenuity, but at the stupid effrontery with which it flouts the claims of truth and the sanctity of oaths. A Grecian writer says that on a certain occasion an actor in the theatre, in justification of his perjury, said: 'My lips uttered the oath but my heart never gave consent

the plan of Gov. JOHNSON relative to the county elections to come off on Saturday next:

NASHVILLE, Feb. 20, 1864.

*Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:*

In county and State elections must citizens of Tennessee take the oath prescribed by Gov. JOHNSON, or will the President's oath of amnesty entitle them to vote. I have been appointed to hold the March election in Cheatham County, and wish to act understandingly. WARREN JORDAN.

REPLY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1864.

*Warren Jordan, Nashville:*

In the county elections you had better stand by Gov. JOHNSON's plan, otherwise you will have conflict and confusion. I have seen his plan.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

The Union men of this city had an imposing demonstration last night and meet again at the capital to-night.

## The Election in Davidson County—Triumphant Success of the Anti-Slavery Ticket—The Seeming Dismay of the Disloyal—A Financial Policy—The Latest News from Knoxville—The Intentions of Buckner—Affairs at Chattanooga—The Fate of an Unwise Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, March 7, 1864.

Notwithstanding the huge endeavors made by the "Rebel Copperhead, Pro-Slavery" party in this city, and its indefatigable organ, the *Press*, whose editor recommended perjury, as a *dernier* resort, the balloting passed off quietly on Saturday last, resulting in the triumphant election of the Union candidates, who are not only unconditionally loyal, but pledged to assist in the redemption of the State from its present chaotic (so to speak) position, and the universal and immediate emancipation of the slaves within its borders. The result in the city was most cheering indeed, the successful ticket receiving about one thousand majority. There are several districts to be heard from in the county yet, but no apprehensions are felt as regards the general tenor of the election. In the city the secession candidates retired from the contest early in the day, in order to vitiate the legal virtues and purity of the ballot-box. It may be given out, by some of the writers of Northern and Nashville newspapers, that persons unqualified to vote were permitted to participate in the affair. But this was not the case, I can assure you. Even the soldiers and other Government attaches, who have been stationed here for one or two years, declined in assisting in the matter at all. And further, no bayonets were to be seen at any of the polls, although small guards were placed at a respectable distance from them to prevent the disturbance of the peace, if necessary. No better proof can be given of the correctness of the above, when I inform you that there are in this city some six thousand Federal soldiers, not including about that number of Government employes, and between four and five thousand hospital inmates—yet there were only eleven hundred votes thrown. The Union men were jubilant on Saturday and Sunday, and pronounce the affair the most important event which has ever transpired in Tennessee's history. The only fight which came off was between the Mayor and a secession candidate for the office of Trustee—TOM CRUNK—who was knocked from the sidewalk into the middle of the street by Mayor SMITH. The officers elected were a Sheriff, Clerk of the Criminal Court, Register, Revenue Collector, Constables and Magistrates. All were county officers, except the latter, whose duties are confined to the city limits. Beside the general result, the election may be considered as a hearty and thorough indorsement of the policy pursued by Gov. JOHNSON. The love of gold, more than anything else, seduced the people of Nashville from their high position as citizens of the United States at the commencement of the rebellion. This same passion still reigns supreme among those who voted for anarchy; for, be it known, the leading Secessionists of this city and county are the men who are making the most money; and policy dictated to them the solid benefits they would reap by letting the Union men have their own way. For just as sure as there is a just God, had the election gone adversely to the interests of the loyal public, a scene of riot and bloodshed would have ensued, which would have suspended all business, and filled the penitentiary with those who hate the Government, but who are making the most out of its existence.

I have just seen a gentleman, who, fortunately making connections, arrived here from Knoxville in twenty-eight hours. He reports that as he left the city Gen. SCHOFIELD and staff arrived from their trip into the interior, having penetrated the country as far as Morristown, at which place our outpost pickets are stationed. LONGSTREET's army, or a large portion of it is at Greenville, a small village in Jefferson County, on the railroad, forty-two miles from Knoxville. The enemy holds possession of Bull's Gap, which is fifty-six miles from Knoxville, although his main force, as above stated, is at Greenville, distant seventy-four miles. It is represented that the rebels in their precipitate retreat left the railroad in middling good order, the only bridge damaged to a great extent being the one at Strawberry Plains. This is being rapidly rebuilt, and trains will cross it this week. The immense structure which spans the river at Loudon has between three and four thousand hands at work upon it, and will admit of the passage of trains by the 20th inst. The veterans belonging to the Army of the Ohio are commencing to arrive.

The intentions of BUCKNER seem to be most canvassed just now, as it is known that he has quite a large command, composed of cavalry and mounted infantry. I shall not be astonished if he should attempt a movement into Kentucky through Pound Gap, although I somewhat doubt the feasibility of such a purpose. BUCKNER has considerable dash and discretion, and is considered, next to LEE, JOE JOHNSTON and KIRBY SMITH, the best officer in the rebel army. If I am rightly informed, he has been tendered an independent command, and, in conjunction with JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, may once more attempt the invasion of his native State. Citizens of the country about, deserters and prisoners generally, have reported the above as his intentions, but no such thing is anticipated or believed at headquarters.

Since the late reconnoissance to Tunnel Hill, nothing of importance has transpired in the Army of the Cumberland, except that Col. HARRISON, of the Thirty-ninth Indiana, was driven in from a position he held on the old Chickamauga battle-field, but without loss, except two men as prisoners. The Tennessee River has experienced a great rise from the effects of the late storm, having ascended to the height of twenty feet in twenty-four hours. The rise carried away the immense pontoon bridge at that point, and somewhat injured the bridge which is under process of construction. Persons unacquainted with the changes in these rivers have no idea of the strength of the current, and the enormous piles of drift wood which dash down upon the occasion of such rises, sometimes shaking the foundations of the largest abutments, and shivering the masonry to atoms.

The following was issued yesterday, in relation to a person named MORRISON, who has in divers ways deviated from the course pursued by gentlemen of the press generally:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 5, 1864.

It having been proven that HENRY C. MORRISON, who has been confined in the military prisons at Memphis and Nashville for the past three months, has been guilty of procuring passes and other privileges within the army lines, by presenting a forged recommendation from Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Simon Cameron, Horace Greeley, C. A. Dana, Thurlow Weed and others, certifying that he was an authorized correspondent of the Associated Press, and generally conducting himself as an unmitigated rascal, it is hereby ordered that he be released from confinement and sent north of the military lines, not to return during the existence of the present rebellion, except as a soldier or by permission from these headquarters, under the penalty of imprisonment during the war. By order of

Major-Gen. U. S. GRANT.

W. R. ROWLEY, Major and Provost-Marshal-Gen.

A SERENADE TO GEN. GRANT.—Last night, about 12 o'clock, Lieut.-Gen. GRANT was serenaded at Willard's Hotel, by the band of the Seventeenth Infantry. After a number of popular airs had been performed, there were loud calls for the General. Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE appeared at one of the windows overlooking Fourteenth-street, and addressed the crowd as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON: I am desired by Lieut.-Gen. GRANT to tender you his profound and grateful acknowledgments for the distinguished compliment you have paid him to-night. [Applause.] He desires me to say to you that he is not in the habit of making speeches. [Voices in the crowd, "We know it."] But I can say to you that while he cannot speak, he can, as you know, fight the rebels. [Great cheering.] He is a man of deeds and not of words. [Continued cheering.]

I desire now to present to you Lieut-Gen. GRANT. [Voice—"Three cheers for Gen. GRANT."]

After the proposed three cheers were given by the crowd, Gen. GRANT stepped to the window and said: "Gentlemen, you will have to excuse me from speaking."

On the appearance of the General the greatest enthusiasm was manifested, and after he had retired, some ten minutes elapsed before the crowd dispersed. *Washington Chronicle, March 9.*

## GEN. SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION.

### What it Attempted and how far it was Successful.

The Nashville *Union* sketches as follows what it understands were the objects of Gen. SHERMAN's expedition:

"The farmers of the northern and central portions of Mississippi, relying on a Federal advance, and feeling secure on account of their isolation, from rebel impressment, had planted largely both of corn and potatoes; but notwithstanding the hoped-for immunity, no sooner had the crops matured than a heavy cavalry force under LEE and FORREST was sent thither to gather them, and send them to railroad stations for transportation to Georgia. The subsistence thus obtained, was a matter of the first importance to the rebels; and well did the Richmond *Whig* declare that to cut these off would be to damage them more than to win a victory.

In the next place, the railroad from Selma to the Big Black, was in running order; and we have reason to believe that it was meditated at Richmond, to seize and hold some point on the Mississippi; at least to hold it long enough to interrupt communication for some time, and, perhaps, to draw reinforcements from Arkansas, or Texas. In the attempt, they must have failed; but a large force would have been necessary, in order to thwart their design. Indeed, a few thousand rebel troops, judiciously distributed, might keep a large army employed, in defending the banks of the river.

The expedition of SHERMAN has not only cut off the rebel supplies, to which we have referred, but it has also rendered an attack on any point on the Mississippi untenable. *The destruction of the railroad to the Tombigbee, is better than a defending force of 20,000 men.*

That road has been effectually destroyed. Bridges, ties and culverts were burned, and rails bent so as to render them worthless; and we are all aware that there are not facilities in Dixie to replace them; indeed, we doubt if, under any circumstances, the road could be put in running order in four months.

But this was not all. The extension of this road was destroyed as far as the Tombigbee, and perhaps farther, though we have no positive information upon that point; and the Mobile and Ohio road was rendered equally worthless, as far south as Quitman, and to a place twenty miles north of Meridian.

This will effectually cut off the corn-fields of North Mississippi, and will end all apprehensions of a rebel raid on the Mississippi River.

It is almost certain that SHERMAN would have penetrated as far as Montgomery, had not the expeditions of SMITH and GRIERSON failed, and rendered communication with the Tennessee River impossible. Much has been lost by that failure; but, with this drawback, SHERMAN's expedition has been productive of as many advantages as any other since the war began.

"We will also refer to one thing more it effected. It is now out of place to refer to the weakness of our army, during the Winter, on account of the absence of two-thirds of the men on veteran furlough; the return of the greater portion of these troops, with the arrival of large bodies of recruits, has rendered it useless to hold the secret longer. The diversion created by SHERMAN prevented JOHNSTON from attempting to take any advantage of our weakness; and if nothing but this had been accomplished, the expedition would not only have been fully justified, but absolutely demanded."

## DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

PORT ROYAL, Thursday, March 3.

### THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

Hitherto I have noticed the operations of the United States Sanitary Commission; but a particular mention of their services on this field is eminently due. On the anticipation of an immediate action, the chief medical officer, who, by previous experience, knows upon what source to rely, telegraphed to the post surgeon at Jacksonville, who informed the commission of the emergency, and also the fact of his utter inability to furnish any supplies of any nature. The commission immediately forwarded its stores, with a corps of efficient workers, under the direction of one to whom such scenes were not unfamiliar. The first ten miles of this rolling road was a foot-race, and quickly performed. The services of the commission on this field are represented by all as inestimable. Indeed, no other supplies were on the field. This fact is universally acknowledged. Thus your readers, whose hands are tolling to furnish means to alleviate suffering, can know that the efficiency of their agents accomplished all that human effort could to lighten suffering and strengthen the ebbing current of life. The commission first met the wounded and saw the last placed on the cars to leave for the hospital in Jacksonville. This brief notice is but a faint expression of remarks spontaneously given, from the private to the highest in command. I ought to add that I have been requested by the commission to publicly acknowledge their indebtedness to Rev. A. M. HASKALL, Fortieth Massachusetts, and Rev. WM. H. TAYLOR, of the Christian Commission, who promptly tendered their services to the agent, and, with him, labored with untiring zeal from the incipiency of this affair to its close—assisted in removing the last car-load of wounded, and attended to their wants on the way. "The efforts of such men," say the commission, "are above all praise." If by this slight notice those contributing to the sanitary supplies can be assured of the heavenly mission of their contributions, I shall be fully recompensed for the trouble I have taken to verify the preceding statements.

### CIVILIANS

in the Department of the South are becoming an absolute nuisance. They crowd the hotels, the private dwellings, the army transports, the streets, the camps, and every other conceivable place. At the rate they have been recently arriving, there will soon be a sufficient number to form a brigade, and I hear from high authority it is Gen. GILLMORE's intention, in a few days, to take measures that will bring these civilians into the military service. As fast as they arrive their names are enrolled, and I am told it only requires about three hundred more men to make up the standard of the brigade. Gen. GILLMORE is determined these loafers shall not have a resting place in his department. If their object in coming here is to shirk the draft, they will find they have leaped from the frying-pan into the fire; if to speculate in confiscated property, that they have been duped by rascals already in the ring; if for curiosity and sight-seeing, that they have mistaken their avocation and learned a lesson to remain at home when they are not wanted abroad. It has been suggested that the entire pack of thieves, gamblers, and outlaws who come down here, on various pretences, in the garb of civilians, be immediately put to work on the fortifications in Florida. But Gen. GILLMORE is firm in his resolve to class them together as a brigade, place muskets in their hands and knapsacks on their backs, and put them in the extreme front on the occasion of the next battle. By so doing, the General will receive the hearty thanks of every officer and enlisted man in the service.

### A FEARFUL GALE ON THE COAST.

On Thursday night, the 18th ultimo, we were visited by one of the most fearful gales that has occurred on the coast for a long period. The steam-transport *Boston*, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, having on board as passengers Gen. TURNER, Lieut.-Col. MORGAN and Lieut.-Col. JACKSON, all of Gen. GILLMORE's staff, left Hilton Head at 5 P. M., and proceeded toward St. John's Bar. When three hours out, the vessel was struck by a northeaster, which handled her violently all that night and a portion of the following day. The *Boston* made the bar at 8 o'clock in the morning, but the wind blew with such fury and the sea rolled so heavily, that an attempt to enter the channel caused her bow to turn to the eastward with remarkable quickness. The vessel was then with perilous difficulty headed to the wind, and the slow, tedious, dangerous passage of returning commenced, and at last finally ended by her going into Fernandina, which point she made in eight hours' time, the distance being twenty-five miles. Off St. John's Bar, and well in on the coast, the propeller *Burnside*, Capt. WILCOX, was seen going to pieces, but Capt. FAIRCLOTH could not render the least assistance. In making the passage to Fernandina, Capt. FAIRCLOTH informed me, who also happened to be on board, that in case the barometer indicated another higher degree, he should be obliged to throw overboard the cargo of subsistence stores, press all sail, crowd on the utmost of steam, run the steamer as high on the breakers as possible, and then inform every one on board to look out for himself. I must confess the situation was not pleasant. On arriving at Fernandina, it was discovered that the *Boston* was sprung in several portions of her upper works, and that she had three or four of her sponsons broken. Her fore-hatchway was also washed away. The vessel has a very fair hull, but her upper works have not been in good condition for a long time. Not long since she was taken to New-York for repairs, and if then she had been allowed to undergo the repairs she actually required, she would have met the recent gale without exciting any fears as to her safety. She left New-York with the express understanding that she was to be used in the river service.

I will mention here that had the *Boston* been in a condition to cross the St. John's Bar on the morning of the 19th, the recent disastrous events in Florida would probably never have happened.

Admiral DAHLGREN has been at Jacksonville for some days.

Annexed is an additional list of casualties that occurred at the battle of Olustee. This, with the list I previously forwarded, completes the returns.

### A NEW PAPER.

A new paper, entitled the *Palmetto Herald*, and published at Hilton Head, by S. W. MASON & Co., appears in its first issue this week. Its prospectus sets forth an intention on the part of its able editors to keep the public thoroughly informed in matters military and naval that may occur in the department. This makes two papers now published at Hilton Head. The *New South*, owned and edited by Mr. Jos. H. SEARS, has been long in popular favor and enjoys an extensive patronage. WHIT.

## AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

### The Presidential Controversy—Military Matters—Kite-Flying by Rebel Prisoners.

CHICAGO, Sunday, March 6, 1863.

The Presidential controversy appears to be growing into an excitement. Before the appeasance of the Pomeroy circular, it was not supposed here that there would be any opposition to Mr. LINCOLN's renomination. But since ground has been publicly broken on the subject, there seems to have been developed quite a wide-spread dissatisfaction with the Administration upon various points. We have but little of it in the West; although there are thousands who would like to see more vigor infused into our military operations, and who view the retention of Gen. HALLECK in his present position as a great public calamity. And then there are what your neighbor of the *Tribune* denominates German Liberalists. I do not fully comprehend the meaning of this term as used in its political sense; but gathered from some of the speeches at the Louisville Convention that it embraced the extreme radicals—Red Republicans perhaps. We have a specimen in Chicago in the person of the Hon. CASPER BUTZ, who has been made much of by the Republicans. He is a fluent, eloquent speaker, and has some influence; but has shown himself an inveterate demagogue in political matters. He is now engaged in publishing a pape in opposition to Mr. LINCOLN and in advocating the organization of a Radical party and the nomination of an independent candidate. It would appear from this that he is laboring in the interests of the Democrats, by attempting to divide and distract the Republican party. He claims that he acts with or on behalf of 400,000 German voters; but he will find, if this thing is pushed to a trial, that he has counted without his host. On the subject of Slavery all Germans, and substantially all Republicans, are both "liberal" and "radical." They wish to see it swept out of existence as soon as possible—torn up by the roots, never again to disgrace our country and endanger our Government. Then, what do these agitators want? What do they hope to accomplish more than will surely result from the policy which the Administration is now pursuing?

The animus of Mr. GREELEY is well understood. It is his intense hatred of SEWARD and WEED—whom he thinks have too much influence with Mr. LINCOLN—that prompts him to his present course. The *Tribune* has heretofore been a great favorite throughout the West. But by opposing Mr. LINCOLN it is fast losing the confidence of the people, who religiously believe in "Honest Old ABE," and will stand by him to the last. They do not believe in having personal difficulties made the basis of grave political action in a crisis like the present. I should suppose that the action of the members of the Ohio Legislature would convince all of the hopelessness of the effort to make Mr. CHASE a candidate. I have not the least doubt but that if Mr. LINCOLN was not in the field, that Legislature would have been unanimous for Mr. CHASE. But, under existing circumstances, he is nowhere. And so it is here. The Chicago *Tribune*—which is the leading paper of the Northwest—is radical, and a great friend of the Secretary of the Treasury. But it knows, as we all know, that among the people Mr. LINCOLN is the first choice, and so it has the wisdom to go with the current.

In regard to the Democracy, we hear of no other name in connection with the Presidency but that of Gen. MCCLELLAN. The Indiana Convention has resolved in his favor, and appointed delegates at large, who will support his nomination. He has no hold upon the people, however, but will be voted for as the party candidate.

### MILITARY.

There are no new features of importance in military affairs. Regiments are still passing to and from the front, and our streets are full of "Uncle Sam's blue coats." As they have been mostly paid off, they are having "a high old time," many of them running into all kinds of excesses. On Saturday six were held for trial before the Recorder's Court, on penitentiary charges. Camp Douglas is in a state of quietude. The Michigan sharpshooters have been relieved as guard, and the camp placed in charge of the Invalid Corps, Col. J. C. STRONG. The rebels last week, made an ingenious attempt to establish postal tions with the outside world. They expressed a wish to fly kites and were indulged. But the officers noticed that the cords frequently broke, and the paper messenger sailed away. They grew suspicious, and sent a soldier out to capture one; when lo! neatly ensconced in its tail were found several letters. letters. Doubtless an outside accomplice was to pick these up and post them as directed. This discovery put an end to the sport. The Yankees will have to yield some of their claims to *cuteness* to these butternut gentry.

Our State is not yet "out of the woods," and for the first time will be subjected to the draft, which is ordered for the 10th. This city has enlisted nearly 3,000 men since the October call, but is still about 1,000 short.

The rebels of Big Creek, Edgar County, in this State, have at length attracted the attention of the military authorities. Gen. HEINTZELEMAN has dispatched a detachment of the Invalid Corps into the disturbed district, and I hear this morning that twenty arrests have already been made, after a little skirmishing, in which one of the "butternuts" was killed, and two soldiers wounded.

The recent call for vegetables for the army in the southwest, which is suffering terribly from scurvy, has met with a noble response all over the northwest. Money and vegetables are pouring in to the Sanitary Commission, and the necessary supplies are being sent rapidly forward.

There is a strike of the engineers on the Chicago Union and Galena Railroad, and no freight trains have been run for three or four days past. Only one passenger train, I believe, was delayed.

General business continues active. There is an occasional arrival of vessels from ports on Lake Michigan, and an early opening of through navigation is now anticipated. There are about 4,500,000 bushels grain in store here, waiting to go forward, and the receipts amount to nearly 180,000 per day. Weather fine.

## FROM KENTUCKY.

### Growing Feeling for Negro Enlistments and Compensated Emancipation—Kentucky Slavery's Political Power Gone—The Problem After the War.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

LOUISVILLE, Monday, March 7, 1864.

Enrolling negroes in this State has begun. Four hundred dollars for each slave is considered full compensation to the loyal owner. A lot of negroes lately brought in Henderson an average of $232 50. The feeling seems spreading that Kentucky had better fill her own quota with negroes than suffer them any longer to cross the Ohio River and Tennessee border and fill the quotas of other States. Intelligent Kentuckians assert that if, to-morrow, Congress should offer to this people a fair compensation for their slaves, it would be accepted almost unanimously; that, at the present rate at which slaves are running off, in two years from now the institution will be removed from the State, and that as a political power, it will be dead after this year.

As authorized by the Legislature, the Governor is preparing to invest certain State funds in United States bonds, and some guardians to invest wards' funds in same.

The Governor has appointed Gen. BOYLE agent to prosecute in Washington any war claim of Kentucky or her citizens.

The Louisville Board of Trade unanimously resolves to continue to swear all its members "in all things, without mental reservation, to truly support the Constitution and Government of the United States."

Many Tenneseeans and Kentuckians are taking the Amnesty oath—all, we hope, in perfect good faith. But some sworn have already proved false; some others bear watching. PONTIAC.

## AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

### A Northeaster—Damage Done by the Storm—Property Changing Hands.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Feb. 19, 1864.

The boisterous northeaster which visited this city yesterday week, was a portion of a blast which swept with much greater violence through the settlements immediately north of the city. In the city itself, little damage was done, a house or two unroofed was the extent of the loss, though many imaginative but weak-nerved persons of both sexes passed a shivery night in thinking of and dreading the possibilities within reach of blustering Boreas.

Northward the rough old fellow threw away his gloves and handled things sans ceremony. The fine new meeting-house at Bountiful stood plump in the way of the Storm King. He could not turn out of his course and go round the building, so he lifted off the roof without so much as "By your leave, gentlemen!" and rushed over the walls on his impetuous march. He held one poor woman, with a babe in her arms, fast to a fence, until the blood of both was congealed, and then piled upon them a mausoleum of the ready snow. The roof of the woman's dwelling having been carried away she had caught up her child and started toward a neighbor's for safety, but could not reach the house. Several hundred head of cattle, which had crept under the lee banks of ravines in various places, were also covered over by the drifted snow, and kept warm or cold as the case might be. The loss is reported severe.

Excepting this fierce storm, the winter has been a still one, generally without wind, but the "big blow" on the 11th made up for deficiencies. During its continuance the snow wasted perhaps one-fourth, and at the present time it is not more than from one-fourth to one-third of the common depth during the greater part of the winter.

With the relaxing of the weather and the starting of the mild, flour has slightly declined in firmness, but grain, butter, cheese and eggs have shown no such tendency. Beef is scarce; the butchers' stalls frequently show a "beggarly account." Beef is 12½ to 15 cents per pound; mutton 4 or 5 cents higher. Hundreds of persons in this city ought to be objects of charity. A long Winter, little or no work, provisions scarce, extraordinarily dear, and only to be obtained for the money; wood nearly ditto, and it may well be imagined that much suffering exists. Persons who have been here years, speak of it as the hardest time they have seen. Stories are common of families living day after day upon rations of two or three carrots only.

Property has been changing hands a little in the business portions of the city. JAMES TOWNSEND, proprietor and host of the Salt Lake House, has sold out to BRIGHAM YOUNG for a consideration of apout $30,000. Mine host JAMES "goes a fishing." FERAMORE LITTLE succeeds him at the hotel.

Several other important transfers have been made, chiefly with a view to the immediate building of stores and hotels, for everybody seems to have suddenly waked up to the idea that Salt Lake City "is going to be a place," and that a well situated good store or tavern therein will not be a bad thing to own. Among present and prospective builders in this line may be reckoned W. S. Godbe, Walker Brothers, Levi Stewart, W. H. Hooper, William Jennings and Brigham Young. Idaho gold has done this.

On Saturday and Wednesday "The Corsican Brothers" drew immense houses at the theatre. This attractive drama was put upon the stage in excellent style. Mr. IRWIN as the brothers *Francois*, and Mr. MCKENZIE as *M. Chateau Renaud*, gave much satisfaction. The second duel was a spirited affair—in fact, was a representation of the most earnest and determined kind. The tableaux are voted very fine. Tragedies may now be considered orthodox theatricals in the City of the Saints.

## A DISLOYAL CLERGYMAN.

### The Case of Rev. Dr. Armstrong, of Norfolk, Va.—Gen. Butler Banishes him.

It has already been announced that Gen. BUTLER has sent the Rev. JAMES D. ARMSTRONG, D.D., of Norfolk, Va., to work upon the fortifications at Hatteras, as a punishment for his disloyal practices. The following is the official report of the examination of this disloyal clergyman:

Question—Do you call yourself a loyal man in letter and spirit to-day?

Answer.—I prefer not answering.

Q.—What is the name of that gentleman who had taken the oath and, while coming out of the Custom-house with you, made the remark that "he would like to spit upon Northern Yankees," or words to that effect?

A.—I prefer not answering.

Q.—Have you ever in your pulpit alluded favorably to the Southern cause?

A.—I preached a sermon on the recommendation of the Southern Congress.

Q.—Did you object at that time to doing so?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Where were you born?

A.—In New-Jersey. I came to Virginia when 19 years old.

Q.—Have you determined in your mind not to pray for or allude to the President of the United States, the authorities, the armies and navies thereof, that they may be successful in all their efforts to put down this wicked rebellion?

A.—I have.

Q.—Do you think this a wicked rebellion?

A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you, since the commencement of the war, opened your church on any fast or Thanksgiving Day recommended by the President of the United States?

A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever open your church on JEFF. DAVIS' recommendation?

A.—There has been meeting for prayer.

Q.—Should the President of the United States, within a short time, recommend a day of thanksgiving or fast, with a view that Christians would unite in prayer for the overthrow of all rebels in arms against the Government of the United States, would you willingly open your church and take charge of such meetings that end?

A.—I should not.

Q.—Do you not look upon Slavery as a divine institution?

A.—I look upon it as allowable.

Q.—Did you look upon the hanging of JOHN BROWN as just and right?

A.—I did.

Q.—Would you look upon the hanging of any of prominent rebels, JEFF. DAVIS for instance, as just and right?

A.—I should not.

Q.—Are you religiously and morally opposed to capital punishment?

A.—I am not.

Q.—Do you look upon JEFF. DAVIS or any of his confederates as deserving any severe punishment for their public acts against the Government since the commencement of the war?

A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you sympathize with the Union cause or with the Confederate?

A.—With the Confederate cause.

Q.—Do you look upon JEFF. DAVIS, WIGFALL, J. M. MASON and their former colleagues in the United States Congress, just preceding the year 1860, as perjured men, and deserving a traitor's reputation for all time, until they show fruits meet for repentance?

A.—I do not.

Q.—Did, or do you now, regret the Federal loss at Smithfield a few weeks since?

A. I do not.

Q. Do you think the attack upon Fort Sumter by the rebels justifiable?

A. I prefer not answering.

Q. Do you think the South justifiable in ever having fired on the old flag?

A. I do.

Q. Should you know of any blockade-runners or secret mail-carriers to or from the rebels, would you give immediate information to our authorities, that they might be detected and punished as traitors deserve?

A. I would not have anything to do with it.

### The Negroes in Missouri.

AN ORDER BY GEN. ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 1, 1864.

I. Missouri, for the coming year, needs all the slave and other labor she has within her own border. Humanity, as well as justice, forbids sending away to other States our helpless slaves. Moreover, bad men have been engaged in stealing and carrying negroes out of the State, and selling even those who were free. The exportation of negroes from Missouri is therefore prohibited. Nevertheless, the interests of the service demand that all able-bodied slaves fit for military duty in this department be received to fill up the quotas of the various districts required by the draft. Every one is therefore interested in having them promptly enlisted.

II. All officers acting under orders of the Provost-Marshal-General, and all Commanders of troops in this department, will see that this order is obeyed within their respective districts or commands, and will promptly arrest all who attempt to violate it, and send them to their district headquarters for trial and punishment for violation of military orders.

III. Officers enlisting slaves will be careful to take none unfit for service; but when they take a slave recruit, the master must receive the descriptive list specified in paragraph V, General Orders No. 135, of Nov. 4, 1863, from these headquarters, evidencing this claim on the Government, and the result is thenceforth under the charge of the United States, and if found unfit for sevice on a final examination, is entitled to a discharge and his freedom.

By command of Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS,

O. D. GREENE, Assistant-Adjutant-General.

## SOUTHERN NEWS.

### What Lee did to Counteract the Raid—Rebel Finances—Miscellaneous War News, &c.

### THE GREAT RAID.

REBEL ARMY MOVEMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE RAID.

*From the Richmond Dispatch, March 7.*

Our correspondent with Gen. LEE's army furnishes us with an account of the movement on Charlottsville, which we are forced to abbreviate in consequence of lack of space. It appears that as far back as last Wednesday, our scouts reported that the enemy were concentrating at Culpepper Court-house, and it was further reported by two deserters that MEADE would cross the river on Monday. No attention, it seems, was paid to this information, and when SEDGWICK did cross Robinson's River on Saturday night, it was thought to be only an attempt to intercept and recapture the prisoners taken by MOSBY on the 22d, in London. He had 7,000 infantry, and occupied Madison Court-house on Sunday morning. He also brought with him about 2,500 cavalry and two pieces of artillery, under Gen. CUSTER. The cavalry and artillery, commanded by CUSTER, left on Sunday for Stanardsville, Green County, where it arrived on Monday, and pushed forward to Charlottesville. About 12 o'clock they arrived in the vicinity of Rio Mills, where STUART's horse artillery, under Major BECKHAM was stationed. As soon as the enemy crossed the Rivanna River the artillery, supported by some furloughed and dismounted men, under command of Major R. F. MASON, Q. M., of FITZ LEE's Division, opened on the advancing column. This seemed entirely unexpected, some of the Yankees exclaiming, "By ——, the Secesh have been reinforced: let's go back," which they did at a double-quick; nor did the halt to camp until they reached their infantry support at Madison Court-house. Our correspondent says:

Gen. STUART, on Monday, moved upon the enemy's rear, toward's Stanardsville, and charged them as they were retreating Tuesday morning, near Woolton; but, owing to the disparity of his numbers when compared with those of the enemy, he was forced to give back, and the enemy were enabled to make good their retreat.

As your readers know, Gen. LEE had been absent from this army for nearly a week when he returned on Tuesday. I think, during his absence, not anticipating a move, the command was not formally turned over to Gen. EWELL, but that Gen. CHILTON and Col. TAYLOR acted for Gen. LEE, frequently consulting him by telegram at Richmond. It is certain, I think, that but little was done toward arresting the raiders until Gen. LEE returned to camp, about 3 o'clock on Monday, and then there was great activity everywhere. Infantry were moved rapidly up to Liberty Mills and on toward Madison Court-house, and within two miles of that place, where our army was drawn up in line of battle on Tuesday evening, and skirmishers thrown forward. A report, however, obtained circulation that the enemy were in our rear, and our column faced about and marched back. When this report was ascertained to be untrue, it was too late to return last night and engage the enemy. This morning the enemy had all safely recrossed the Robinson River back to Culpepper.

Our casualties in the cavalry skirmishing amounted, as we told, to some fifteen killed and wounded; among them Lieut. PARKER, Second Cavalry, from Amherst, who was severely wounded and left in the enemy's hands.

The Charlottesville raiding party committed the usual excesses on the line of their march, such as robbing houses, stealing horses, (of which it is reported they got some three hundred,) and carrying off negroes. One of the principal sufferers I hear to be Mr. J. J. BOWCOCK of Albemarle, presiding Justice of that county, and formerly member of the Legislature from that county.

Our boys are now safely back in camp. They had a most disagreeable time, however, during Monday night, Tuesday and Tuesday night; during all of which time they were exposed to the pelting of a severe hail-storm, and for their couches had only mother earth.

It was reported this morning in official circles that the enemy crossed Infantry at Germanna on Tuesday evening, and it was said firing was heard in that direction this evening, but as I do not hear any official confirmation of it to-night, I think there must be some mistake.

Though Col. DAHLGREN had laid down in his programme "Frederick Hall Station, 6 A. M., destroy artillery, 8 A. M.," that portion of it was not carried out. He crossed at Ely's Ford, on the Rapidan, Sunday night, and on Monday morning, as he had projected, reached Frederick Hall. The artillery there was in position to receive him. Among the prisoners whom he captured a short distance from camp, were private REDD, of the Third Company Richmond Howitzers, and Sergeant WALLACE MCRAE, of the Second Company. From them he could obtain no information beyond the statement that DANIEL's Brigade was supporting the guns. He hesitated some time, then determined to attack, and formed in line of battle, but changed his mind, and commenced moving off. Again a consultation was had, and it was decided to attack a single gun on a hill near. Another line was formed, but the attack was again given up. He seemed very vacillating and timid. He started off with the few prisoners he had captured, but released the privates after going a short distance. The officers of the Court-martial, which was captured in the neighborhood, including Lieut.-Col. JONES, Capts. PAGE and DEMENT, and Lieut. GARBER and others, all made their escape. A Lieutenant in Capt. DANCE's battery, found near Frederick Hall, was carried off a prisoner.

### THE CITY TROOPS.

*From the Richmond Dispatch, March. 8.*

The local troops have all returned to the city. It should have been stated in our notice of the fight at Green's farm, that at the fight at "Glen Birney," (Hix's farm,) WALLER's battalion of local troops were engaged with HENLEY's battalion, and behaved very handsomely. The cavalry, under Maj. WM. S. WOOD, returned to the city Saturday night under the following complimentary order from Maj.-Gen. HAMPTON:

MARCH 5, 1864.

*Major Wood:*

MAJOR: Move your command as soon as you are ready back to Richmond, and report to Gen. ELZEY. The Chesterfield and Forty-second Battalion will also return. I beg you to express to these troops my thanks for the promptness with which they moved to the front, and for the cheerfulness they have manifested in the discharge of their duties.

Yours, very respectfully,

WADE HAMPTON, Maj.-Gen.

## BEAUREGARD'S OPINIONS.

The following letter of BEAUREGARD has just been made public in the Southern papers:

BLADEN, Ala., Aug. 3, 1862.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I regret much to hear of —— being wounded. I hope he will soon be able to face the abolitionists. In this contest we must triumph or perish, and the sooner we make up our minds to it the better. We now understand the hypocritical cry of "Union and the Constitution," which means, and always did mean, "spoliation and murder."

We will yet have to come to proclaiming this war "a war to the knife," when no quarter will be asked or granted. I believe it is the only thing which can prevent recruiting at the North. As to ourselves, I think very few will not admit that death is preferable to dishonor and ruin.

Our great misfortune is that we have always relied on foreign intervention "and peace in sixty days." No nation will ever intervene until it is seen that we can maintain alone our independence; that is, until we can no longer require assistance. England is afraid to admit that she cannot do without our cotton, for then she would virtually be in our power. France is unwilling to interfere for fear of the treachery of the latter. She always remembers her as "*la perfide Albion.*"

But if France concludes to take Mexico she will require the alliance of the Southern Confederacy to protect her from Northern aggression. Nations as well as individuals always consult their own interests in any alliance they may form. Hence our best reliance must be in our "stout hearts and strong arms."

I have been very unwell for several months, but could not rest until now. I hope shortly to return to duty with renewed health and vigor. I know not yet to what point I shall be ordered. I hope to do something shortly by taking the offensive with a well organized army. However, "*l'homme propose et Dieu dispose*;" hence, I shall go with alacrity wherever I am ordered. With kind regards, &c., I remain yours, sincerely. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Gen. WM. E. MARTIN, Pocotaligo, S. C.

## RETIRING OFFICERS.

The following bill shows the manner in which JEFF. DAVIS may dispose of obnoxious officers:

*An Act to provide for Retiring Officers of the Army.*—The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact: That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, upon the recommendation of any General commanding a department or any army, to discharge from service any officer of the Confederate States Army, or of the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, who has no command, and cannot be assigned to any appropriate duty, or who is incompetent or inefficient, or who may be absent from his command or duty without leave: Provided, that any officer who may be discharged for incompetency, inefficiency, or absent from his command or duty without leave, shall be entitled to a trial before an examining board, under existing laws, if he demands it of the Commanding-General within thirty days: Provided further, that it shall not extend to any officer who is absent on account of his captivity.

Approved, Feb. 17, 1864.

## SHEEP.

The Virginia Legislature has passed a bill to provide for the protection of sheep, and to increase the growth of wool. The introductory section is as follows:

*Whereas*, An increase of the growth of wool in the Commonwealth is at times important, but more especially so in the struggle the Southern Confederacy is maintaining for independence; therefore

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly*, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person whatever to buy or sell within the limits of Virginia, any sheep for the purpose of being butchered, or to sl

# AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

## The Metropolitan Police Bill—Hudson River Improvement—The National Academy of Design—The Two-Year Volunteers.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 9, 1864.

A hearing was had in relation to the Metropolitan Police Commissioners' Bill before the House Committee on Affairs of Cities last evening. Postmaster WAKEMAN made an able effort in behalf of the bill in the form in which it passed the Senate. This morning the committee reported the bill to the House precisely as it came from the Senate. The Assembly immediately resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill. It was read through, and no amendments being offered, Mr. ALVORD moved to report it to the House and recommend its passage. When it came into the House Mr. SMITH, of New-York, moved to disagree with the report. Opponents of the bill in support of this motion, urged that the usual opportunity for discussion had not been given in considering this bill. The Speaker decided that a simple motion to disagree with a report of the Committee of the Whole, without any specification as to the definite form of the disagreement, was not in order. Mr. CURTIS, of New-York, charged that there had been unfairness in pushing forward the bill. Several members replied to the charge, declaring that if those who had made charges desired to make political capital out of the occasion, of course they could have the opportunity to try it. Nothing had been done but in strict accordance with parliamentary usage, and the effort to make it appear that somebody had been abused or that gag-law had been enforced would signally fail. As the debate had no definite point, Mr. HEALY at length moved the previous question, which applied to the question of agreeing or disagreeing with the recommendation of the Committee of the Whole. At the request of Mr. CURTIS, the motion was withdrawn, with the understanding that he would renew it. Mr. CURTIS then proceeded to define his position with regard to the bill, taking ground against it, and denouncing those Democrats who had agreed with the Opposition to secure the passage of the bill. Mr. BRYANT, of New-York, also briefly stated his position favoring the bill. The motion for the previous question was again made, and the previous question was ordered. The Metropolitan Police Commissioners Bill was ordered to a third reading in the precise form in which it passed the Senate. The names in the bill, it will be remembered, are ACTON, BERGEN, MCMURRAY and BOSWORTH. Mr. CURTIS, in defending his position on the above bill, gradually gained the attention of the entire House, and spoke with ability.

The Senate discussed at length the Hudson River Improvement Bill last evening. The amount appropriated in the bill was reduced from two hundred thousand dollars to one hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars. As thus amended the bill passed the Sena te this morning. The New-York City Postmaster's Relief Association incorporation bill, in which some members discerned some indefinite iniquity, which, however, they failed to make apparent to others, passed the House with little opposition this morning.

The Assembly last evening sent back to the committee reporting it, the bill providing to give certain powers to the Corporation of the National Academy of Design, with instructions to strike out a section providing to exempt certain property of said corporation from taxation. Mr. BENEDICT explained to the House that the institution had no income whatever from its property beyond that derived from the sale of admission tickets. For the glory of the country and the good name of the State, he hoped this effort to foster art would be encouraged by the State. The House, however, did not see fit to grant the exemption. Possibly there is some excuse to be found for this obtuseness on the part of the House to the claims which such a noble object has upon them, in the fact that they approved a bill not long since providing that no property whatever shall be exempt from taxation. That this strict doctrine of taxation will be carried out, does not seem probable. That members may hold to it for awhile is likely enough, but that all property will be taxed in this State, is too much to look for at present.

Senator SHAFER offered a preamble and the following resolution to-day:

*Resolved*, (If the Assembly concur) that the Senators and Representatives in Congress, assembled from this State, are hereby requested to make necessary exertion to secure legislative recognition by Congress of the rights of all volunteers in the two-years regiments from this State who, after a service of one year, were mustered out and honorably discharged with their respective regiments, or subsequently thereto, fro the service of the United States, to receive the bounty of $1 0 provided and promised by general order of the War Department of May 4, 61, and subsequently by act of Congress of July 22, 1861.

## The Militia Bill—Passage of the Metropolitan Police Bill, &c.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times:*

ALBANY, Friday, March 11.

The Assembly spent last evening in discussing the Militia question. The Military Committee had reported an amendment of the National Guard Law, restoring the elective system of choosing officers, as it was under the old Militia Law. This, of course, changes the present method of organizing regiments, if the amendment shall be adopted. The amendment provides, in reference to the existing organizations, that the sixteen regiments already organized under the National Guard Law may reorganize or continue their organization, if they take action within thirty days after the passage of the act. Otherwise their organization ceases. To this last provision several members objected. All, however, favored the elective system of choosing officers. After protracted discussion, the House referred the proposed amendment to a select committee of nine, to examine and report upon. Gen. CROOKE, of Kings, is Chairman of this committee.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners Bill came up in the Assembly this morning for third reading. Mr. CURTIS, of New-York, moved to refer back the bill to Committee on Cities, with instructions to strike out the names of Messrs. ACTON and BERGEN, and insert the names of Messrs. W. H. LEWIS and SAMUEL JONES in their places. Mr. BRYANT, of New-York, moved to amend by inserting the name of ELIJAH F. PURDY in place of one of those named.

Mr. CURTIS explained that he had no choice between Messrs. JONES and PURDY. Both of them were loyal men, and either of them, if reported by the committee, would receive his hearty support. The Speaker ruled Mr. BRYANT's proposition not in order.

On Mr. CURTIS' motion to recommit, all the members present and voting voted "No," except Messrs. Curtis, Lyon, O'Conner, Olvany, J. L. Smith, Walsh, Sherwood, Woodward, Elcnoff an Stannard. The bill was then read the third time and passed by a vote of 99 to 8, Messrs. OLVANY and STANNARD, who had voted for recommitting the bill, voting for its passing, and the others named above against it.

The Senate have been considering local bills this morning; but as usual in discussing such bills, general principles of a public nature are found involved in them. The question of allowing the majority of the inhabitants of the town of Cherry Valley to impose a tax upon the town to aid in building a railroad, was made the occasion of discussing at length the rights of the minority in such cases. Senator COOK advocated the rights of the minority; but the majority of the Senate was against him, and ordered the bill to a third reading.

Many petitions of people of New-York City have been presented, asking that City railroad companies shall be required to furnish seats for passengers in street cars.

## SYNOPSIS OF BILLS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

### MUSICAL MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Senator COZANS' bill, incorporating the above Society, names as Corporators, Henry Daniel Keissenoerz, David L. Downing, John George Snider, Francis X. Diller, Henry Geertelmeyer, Jacob Rebhum, George Sneider, Claudio Solomon Graffula, David Graham, Ernst Grill, John Senda, George Ginner, Henry Wannenmacher, David Schadd, Harvey Bradley Dodworth, Carll Bergmann, Charles Lutz, George H. Wallace, Theo. Eisfeld, Emil Mazzio, Thomas Baker, John P. Cook, Edward Mollenhauer and Louis Schreiber. The object of the Union is declared to be the cultivation of the art of music in its branches, and relief of such members as shall be unfortunate, and to aid, by their means with means. The Union is empowered to hold property, the annual income of which shall not, however, exceed $25,000.

SEC. 4. Provides that they may hold real estate in the City of New-York to the value of not exceeding $300,000, for the sole purpose of erecting a building containing a hall suitable for concerts, public entertainments, &c., &c.

SEC. 5. Empowers them to issue bonds for the amount required to build, finish and repair their buildings, and to mortgage the same to procure the payment of those bonds.

### COLUMBIAN PLEASURE CLUB.

Senator COZANS introduced a bill to incorporate the above club, naming as corporators Chas. Perley, Jr., Chris. Reynolds, Wm. J. O. Neil, Wm. H. Roach, Thos. J. Carlton, Wm. F. Cornick, Peter McKnight, Jas. L. Perley, John Decker, Martin Bayer, Israel Merritt, James Yetman, and Peter Tracy, &c.

The club may hold real estate in the City of New-York of the value not to exceed $50,000.

### IN RELATION TO OATHS OR AFFIRMATIONS OF SOLDIERS.

Senator MUNGER introduced a bill providing for the amendment of the laws passed April 23, 1862, in relation to taking of oaths from persons in the military service of the United States, by giving the Colonel commanding, or any officer of higher rank who is a counsellor at law in the Supreme Court, power to administer and certify any oath, affirmation, &c., &c., which any person in the service may wish to make.

### TAXING STALLIONS, ETC.

Senator COLE introduced a bill providing that an annual tax of $50 be levied on all stallion horses kept and used for stock purposes.

The County Treasurer of each county who is to receive the tax from the town collectors, is ordered to pay the same over to the Treasurer of the State Agricultural Society: one-half of the amount to be used for the benefit of the said society, and the other half to be divided among the county societies of the State.

### CODE AMENDMENT.

Senator HUMPHREY introduced a bill to amend section 288 by adding: "Except in the cases hereinafter in this section mentioned. An execution may also be issued against the person, as in this section provided, in action to recover the possession of personal property for all sums for which judgment shall be recovered, the payment of which sums shall not be secured by any undertaking in the action.

### BOARDS OF SUPERVISORS.

Mr. ALLABEN introduced a bill to amend section 31 of article 3, title 2, chapter 13, of the first part of the Revised Statutes, as follows:

The Board of Supervisors of each county in this State, at their annual meeting, shall examine the assessment rolls of the several towns for the purpose of ascertaining whether the valuations bear a just relation to the valuations of in all the towns and wards in the county, and they may increase or decrease the valuations of real estate by adding or deducting such sum upon the hundred as may in their opinion, be necessary to produce a just relation between all the valuations of the real estate in the county; but they shall not reduce the valuation of towns and wards below the aggregate valuation thereof, as made by the State Assessors.

### EXTENDING BULKHEAD AT HOBOKEN-STREET.

In Assembly, Mr. J. E. SMITH introduced a bill providing that the owners of pier on south side of Hoboken-street, in the City of New-York, shall have the right to extend said pier to the exterior line established by the Harbor Commissioners, at a width of not over 65 feet south of said line of street, and to pile and bridge the bulkhead on a line with the Desbrosses-street Ferry-landing, 75 feet.

### HARLEM SAVINGS BANK.

Mr. GILLEY introduced a bill to amend the charter of the above bank by adding as follows:—The Trustees of said corporation shall not, directly or indirectly, as such, receive any payment for their services; and by striking out of section 6 the words "independently of any buildings or perishable improvements," where said words occur in the 13th and 14th line of said section.

### SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANKS.

Mr. EICHOFF introduced a bill providing that the number of Trustees of the said bank shall be reduced to fifteen, seven of whom shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

### MARINE COURT.

Mr. BRYANT introduced a bill providing that act passed May 4, 1863, amending the Revised Statutes, is extended to the Marine Court, and the Justices thereof shall have the same powers as are conferred upon the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Superior Court of the City of New-York, &c., &c., but the fee to be paid to the Clerk shall be $2, which shall be paid by the plaintiff. The provisions of the 5th chapter title 8, of the Code of Procedure, shall extend to the said Marine Court. $25 additional may be allowed to the prevailing party in all cases tried in this court.

### ACKNOWLEDMENTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Mr. MATTHEWS introduced a bill amending section 34 of chapter 3, part 2 of the Revised Statutes, as follows: The acknowledgment or proof of any deed, conveyance, or other instrument in writing executed by any married woman residing within the State shall be taken in the same way and manner and with the like force and effect as if such married woman were sole owner.

### CONSTRUCTION OF RAILROADS IN NEW-YORK CITY.

Mr. RYAN introduced a bill providing that when any person or persons desiring to construct, maintain and operate a railroad for public use, may give notice in writing to the then Acting Comptroller of the City of New-York of his or their intention to use and occupy certain streets of the City; and they shall, at the time of giving such notice, file and deposit with the Comptroller a bond to the Mayor and Commonalty of New-York, duly executed and acknowledged in the penal sum of $100,000, conditioned that if a grant or permission to construct and operate such railroad shall be granted, they shall well and faithfully comply with the terms of this act, and shall comply with all the rules made from time to time by the Common Council of New-York touching the management of the road.

### APPROPRIATING CERTAIN PIERS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. BRANDRETH introduced a bill providing for the appropriation of the short pier at the foot of Laight-street, between Nos. 38 and 39, on the Hudson River, in the City of New-York, together with the bulkhead on each side, and the waters adjacent thereto, to the use of market sailing vessels, engaged in the business of transporting agricultural products, garden truck, &c., &c., arriving from Cold Spring and all places south therefrom.

### DEVISES AND BEQUESTS.

Senator STRONG introduced a bill which provides that no person having a husband, wife, child or parent, shall, by his or her last will, devise or bequeath to any benevolent, charitable, literary, scientific, religious, missionary, or other society or corporation, in trust or otherwise, more than one-half of his or her estate, and no such devise or bequest shall be valid which shall not have been made and executed at least six months before the death of the testator.

The foregoing provisions shall apply to all such societies and corporations, whether now organized or hereafter to be organized, under general or special statutes.

Any such society now organized may take, by devise or bequest, to the extent herein provided, notwithstanding anything contained in the law or charter under which it is created or organized.

### IN RELATION TO HARLEM RAILROAD.

*In Senate*, March 9.—Senator FIELDS presented a petition from property-owners in Harlem, Yorkville, and other localities in the City of New-York, asking the Legislature to pass a law requiring the Harlem Railroad Company to stop land and receive passengers—all passenger trains except their Albany express—at Harlem, Yorkville, and at all other places on the Island or city that may be designed and used by them as stopping places; and that they be not allowed to charge any greater fare from any point or place to any other point within the City of New-York than is now charged by any other road running exclusively in the city.

### REGISTRATION OF DEATHS.

Senator ALLABEN introduced a bill providing that the assessors of every town shall, at the time of taking their annual assessments, ascertain by diligent inquiry in every family in his ward whether any death has occurred, the nature of the disease, the age of the person, sex, color, &c., &c., and to record the same in a book provided for that purpose.

### TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

Senator STRONG introduced a bill providing that an act entitled an act to amend an act passed April 12, 1848, to provide for the incorporation and regulation of Telegraph Companies, passed April 19, 1855, is hereby repealed.

### BANKING ASSOCIATIONS.

Senator COOK introduced a bill providing that any bank association, corporation, or individual incorporated by or under the laws of this State at the time of the passage of the act of Congress, Feb. 25, 1863, may at any time, within two years after the passage of this act, become an association under the provisions of said act of Congress, provided that two-thirds of the capital stock consent thereto, and that the Cashier shall publish notice thereof in one newspaper published in city or county where such banking association is located for at least thirty days, and send a similar notice to the Banking Department of the State.

SEC. 2. Provides that nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to exempt the shares from taxation under the laws of this State.

SEC. 3. Provides that nothing ordered herein shall be understood as releasing such associations from their obligations to pay and discharge all the liabilities incurred before becoming such association, and they shall be continued as bodies corporate for the term of three years, to enable it to close its concerns.

### IN RELATION TO STREET CARS.

Mr. ALLEN presented a petition from citizens and property owners in New-York, requesting the Legislature to pass a law directing that no conductor or driver on any street-car or public vehicle in the City of New-York shall ask or demand any fee for carrying a passenger, unless such passenger is furnished with a good and comfortable seat.

### U. S. MARINE WAREHOUSING COMPANY.

Senator COZANS introduced a bill amending the charter of the above Company by giving them power to guarantee the payment, punctual performance and collection of promissory notes, bills of exchange, contracts, bonds, accounts, claims, rents, &c., &c., and certificates of property or value at such rates of interest as not to exceed seven per cent. per annum; to receive upon storage, deposit, or otherwise, bullion, specie, plate, bonds, promissory notes, certificates of indebtedness, &c., &c., and to take the management of real and personal estate, and to advance moneys, securities, &c., on any property, either real or personal, at rates not to exceed seven per cent. per annum.

SEC. 2. Provides that the Company may, after two months have elapsed from the time of the maturity of any debt, to sell at either private or public sale, any obligation under said contract, and to reimburse themselves out of the avails of such sale the moneys due them, with the interest, costs, &c., &c.

### LAND-TAX SALES.

Mr. BELL introduced a bill which provides that whenever a land-tax sale is ordered by the Comptroller, the land offered for sale in the respective counties shall be advertised for the space of ten weeks, in two papers published in each of said counties having the largest circulation.

### RELIEF OF FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

Senator WILLIAMS introduced a bill providing that each family of a volunteer who shall be actually engaged in the military or naval service of the United States, shall be entitled to and receive the sum of five dollars per month, from the time of the passage of this act to the expiration of the time of enlistment of such volunteers, or to the time of his discharge from service; and the said sum shall be paid by the County Treasurer upon the order of the Supervisor of the town or ward in which such family resides, and the same shall be payable monthly.

SEC. 2. Provides that it shall be the duty of the Supervisor of said each town or town to give his order to the family of any volunteer residing in his district upon the County Treasurer for the payment of five dollars per month, which order shall be payable on the 1st of February, after the date of such order of this year, and after this year shall be payable on demand.

SEC. 3. Empowers the Board of Supervisors to lay a tax sufficient to comply with the provisions of this act.

### IN RELATION TO RAILROADS.

*In Assembly.*—Mr. MATTOON introduced a bill to levy and collect tolls on through freight passing over the New-York Central Railroad and the Erie Railroad, and the roads connected therewith.

SEC. 1. Provides that the Canal Board are hereby authorized to levy and impose the same rates of toll upon all property transported hereafter upon the New-York Central Railroad, the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh, the Oswego and Syracuse and the Atlantic and Great Western Railways and the New-York Erie Railroad, throughout the whole length of the said roads, the same rates of toll, from April 1 to Dec. 1, in each year, as are imposed on the canals of this State; provided that no tolls shall be charged upon the stock of any kind carried on said roads; and provided further, that no tolls shall be charged on property shipped by the people of this State for transportation within any points within the State.

SEC. 2. Provides that the companies shall make monthly statements of the amount of freight carried to the Auditor of the Canal Department in a manner prescribed by him; and that he shall pay the tolls thereon in such a manner as the Commissioner of the Canal Fund may direct.

SEC. 3. Provides that if either of the said companies refuse to pay the tolls as prescribed in this bill, they shall forfeit $10,000 for each day of such neglect or refusal. The Attorney General is directed to sue any company neglecting the payment of such bills.

### POLICE MAGISTRATES.

Mr. RYAN introduced a bill providing that any police magistrate in the City of New-York, or other officer all armed by law to perform the duties of a police magistrate in said City, may hold court at any time and in any place within said City when, in his judgment, it becomes necessary for the protection of the rights of any person or persons confined in any prison or station-house, or in the custody of any police officer empowered to arrest, and may order in writing such person or persons to be brought before him at the time and place set forth in said order; and every officer or other so detaining such person shall, upon receipt of the said order, produce the person named in said order.

SEC. 2 Provides that any person neglecting to attend to the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

### IN RELATION TO BUILDERS.

Mr. INGRAHAM introduced a bill to amend the law passed May 5, 1863, in relation to persons furnishing building materials, by adding as follows to section 1:—Or loan he amount remaining upon the said contract at the time of filing such lien. SEC. 2—The Court of Common Pleas for the City of New-York may on motion made to that Court, correct the docket of liens, or order any lien to be discharged whenever any error has occurred in the filing of such liens, or in the docketing thereof.

### BOARDING-HOUSES.

Mr. BRANDRETH introduced a bill providing that the keeper of any boarding-house may have the same lien on any baggage of a transient boarder as is now accorded to inn-keepers.

### GRADING AND IMPROVING CERTAIN STREETS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. INGRAHAM introduced a bill providing that whenever the owner of lands, granted by the Mayor or Aldermen of the City of New-York, under chapter 182 of the laws of 1837, shall be desirous of improving the lands so granted, and the grades of the streets or avenues embraced within or fronting said premises, shall not have been established by ordinance of the Common Council, it shall be the duty of the Street Commissioner of said City, at the request of the owner, to cause a survey of such streets to be made, and the proper grade-line ascertained, and a profile made thereof, and upon the same being approved and certified in writing by the Street Commissioner, the Comptroller and Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct to be a proper grade line, such profile shall be filed in the Street Commissioner's office, and the grade-line so adopted shall be the established grade-line for such streets.

### PASSENGERS IN HORSE CARS.

Mr. PINCKNEY introduced in the Assembly a bill asked for by a petition presented in the Senate to-day, to the effect that no conductor of any car shall ask for or receive any fare, unless the passenger is furnished with a good and sufficient seat.

### DISTRICT COURTS.

Mr. O'CONNOR introduced a bill to amend the acts in relation to District Courts of New-York City.

SEC. 1. The first section of the act in relation to these courts is amended to read as follows: The City of New-York is divided into four Judicial Districts, in each of which there shall be courts denominated District Courts of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Districts respectively.

The First District to embrace the Fourth Senatorial District; the Second the Fifth Senatorial District; the Third the Sixth Senatorial District, and the Fourth the Seventh Senatorial District.

The Justices of the several District Courts are to continue in office. An election for Justices of the several Districts hereby created shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the 1st Monday in December 1864, and the Justices thus elected shall hold office for six years from Jan. 1, 1865.

### AMENDING THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. GLEASON introduced a bill amending the Charter of New-York City, by providing that there shall be an Executive Department of Finance, which shall have the custody and control of all the revenues of the Corporation, the chief officer shall be called the Comptroller. There shall be a bureau in this department for the collection of revenue accruing from rents, and interests on bonds and mortgages, &c., &c., &c, the chief officer of which shall be called the Collector of City Revenue. There shall also be a bureau in this department for the collection of taxes in lieu of the receiver of taxes. There shall also be a bureau for collection of arrears of taxes, assessments and water rates, the chief officer of which shall be called the Clerk of Arrears; there shall also be a bureau for the receipt of moneys to be paid into the Treasury of the city and for the payment of moneys on the warrant of the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor and Clerk of the Common Council, the chief officer to be known as the Chamberlain of the City.

No warrant shall be paid on account of any appropriation, after the amount authorized by tax for that specific purpose shall have been expended. There shall also be another bureau, to be called the Auditing Bureau, which shall keep an account of each claim for or against the Corporation, and of the sums allowed and paid on each and to whom paid, which shall be reported in detail quarterly to the Common Council.

### THE STORAGE OF PETROLEUM.

Mr. MCCANN introduced a bill providing that it shall be unlawful to keep or store within the fire limits of the cities of New-York or Brooklyn, any petroleum or earth oils which will vaporize or explode at a less temperature than 115° Fahrenheit; and outside the fire limits of said cities no such oils shall be kept or stored in any building which is not situated at least two hundred feet from any other structure. It also prohibits the sale, within the State, of petroleum or earth oils for domestic purposes, which vaporizes or explodes at a less temperature than 120° Fahrenheit.

### RAILROAD FREIGHT CHARGES.

Mr. MATTOON introduced a bill, elaborate in detail, which provides that all railroads in this State shall charge no more *pro rata* for way freight than through freight.

### NEW-YORK CITY RAILROADS.

Mr. LAIMBEER asked unanimous consent to introduce the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary be and is hereby instructed to inquire and ascertain whether the Legislature has the power so to amend the several acts of the Legislature passed in 1860, authorizing certain individuals to construct certain railroads in the City of New-York, as will subject said railroads to restrictions beneficial to the Municipality; also whether the Legislature has power to subject the other City Railroads in the said City to similar restrictions.

Messrs. COOK and FIELDS objected, and the resolution was withdrawn.

### STATISTICS OF CRIME.

Hon. C. M. DEPEW, Secretary of State, transmitted to the Legislature this morning the annual report compiled in his department embracing the statistics of crime received from the proper officers in the several counties of the State.

The number of convictions in Courts of Record do not differ materially from last year:

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|---|---|
| In 1863 | 1,614 |
| In 1862 | 1,616 |
| Increase | 28 |

The Counties of Chenango, Hamilton, Putnam and Westchester have failed to report to the State Department.

The convictions at Special Sessions, both in counties and cities, have increased during the past year to a large extent; the charges tried in these courts, the Secretary says, consisting mostly of minor offences. And he adds:

"This increase is significant in the light it throws upon our social condition and the observance of the laws at this time."

This report is as full this year as at any former period; and in view of the prophecies so freely made both in this country and in Europe at the close of the war in producing sedition, turbulence and subversion, it is gratifying to announce no apparent increase of convictions for serious crimes in this State, and the large diminution in the number of those offences, the increase or decrease of which is the best index of order, regularity and obedience to law in every community.

The total number of convictions at Special Sessions in the several counties for 1862 was 12,933; for 1863, 10,923. Decrease, 2,010.

The decrease of convictions at the Special Sessions in the cities of the State for 1863, over the year 1862, are over 14,000, of which the decrease in the City of Brooklyn was 2,444 in 1863 over 1862.

A most startling fact is also presented, that the decrease of convictions for drunkenness alone in the City of New-York, for the past year, was eight thousand six hundred and ninety.

### IN RELATION TO MILITARY OFFICERS.

Senator BEACH introduced a bill to promote and encourage the efficiency of officers in the militia by limiting the tenure of office therein, and providing that from and after the passing of this act the election of all commissioned officers in the militia shall be for the term of five years, except, however, as to the Commissary-General, the staff officers of the Commander, commissioned staff officers of divisions, brigades and regiments, whose term is now expired by law.

### BOOKS OF CORPORATIONS.

Senator FOLGER introduced a bill providing that whenever any action shall be pending in any court of this State, and it shall be necessary on the trial of the action to have the books of accounts or other books of a corporation, or papers in their custody to be used as evidence by either party on the trial of the action, the same shall be produced and examined. In case officers of corporations shall neglect so to do he may be punished for contempt of court.

### TO DIVIDE SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Senator FIELD introduced a bill providing that the Seventh Judicial District of the City of New-York, now composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the said City, is hereby divided into two Judicial Districts; and the Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards shall hereafter constitute the Seventh; and the Twelfth Ward shall constitute the Ninth Judicial District in said City. It empowers the Comptroller of New-York to furnish a suitable place within said Ninth Judicial District, for holding a court. A clerk shall be appointed within sixty days after the passage of this Act, who shall hold office for four years from Jan. 1, 1865.

SEC. 4. Provides that at the next general election a Civil Justice shall be elected to hold office for six years from Jan. 1, 1865.

SEC. 5. Provides that these officers shall receive the same compensation as those connected with similar courts in the city and shall have the same privileges, &c., &c.

### CONSOLIDATION OF RAILROAD CORPORATIONS.

Senator STRONG introduced a bill providing that it be lawful for any two or more railroad companies duly organized to consolidate and unite together under one organization and name, and all the property, rights, &c., &c., held by either of them, shall be vested in and belong to the new organization, in the same manner and form as if said companies retained their organization.

SEC. 2. Provides that whenever the articles of agreement for such consolidation shall be approved by a vote of two-thirds of the stockholders of each company, at a meeting duly convened, and such articles of agreement, duly signed by the officers under the corporate seal, shall be filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, and his certificate issued thereon, each of said companies shall cease to exist, and the new organization be vested in full possession of all the property, rights, privileges and franchises of each of the original charters. The new organization shall be liable for all the debts of the corporations.

### LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. BENEDICT introduced a bill providing that if in the proceedings relative to any local improvement, or in the proceedings relative to any assessments therefor, or in the proceedings to collect such assessments, any formal or legal irregularity shall be alleged to have been committed, the party aggrieved thereby may apply to a Judge of the Supreme Court, Superior Court or the Court of Common Pleas, who shall thereupon proceed forthwith to hear the proofs and allegations of the parties.

### THIRTIETH-STREET RAILROAD.

Mr. HOWELL'S bill names as corporators of the above company, N. A. Childs, Wm. M. Pullis, George Shepherd, Wm. H. Lewis, Wm. S. Hascall, J. Stuyvesant Bussing, Jr., John R. Peters, Crimus B. Post, W. R. Banker, George Washington Williams, Michael Norville and G. Gardener Reynolds, and empowers them to construct and operate a railroad through and upon the following streets and avenues: Commencing at the Western end or termination of Thirtieth-street, at the North River, thence through and along Thirtieth-street to Ninth-avenue, along to Twenty-third-street, at the North River, thence through Twenty-third-street to Broadway, connecting at the Ninth-avenue; along Broadway to Grand-street, to the eastern end to the termination at the East River.

### IOWA HOMESTEAD COMPANY.

Senator FIELDS introduced a bill to incorporate the above company, and names as corporators Morris K. Jessop, Frederick C. Gebhard, William D. Thompson, Joseph Tuckerman, John B. Thompson, George J. Forrest and Frederick Schuckardt. The object of the corporation is for the encouragement of emigration and providing homesteads for emigrants in the States of Iowa and Minnesota.

The capital stock of the said company is to be $250,000, with the privilege of increasing it to $1,000,000, divided into shares of $100 each, payable in cash, or in land at a valuation agreed upon by the Board of Directors.

### RELATIVE TO STRIKERS

Senator HASTINGS introduced a bill amending the laws in relation to misdemeanors or conspiracies providing that it shall not be lawful for any person, either by himself or in combination with any other person or persons, by force, menaunce, or threat of personal or pecuniary injury, to prevent or deter any other person from engaging or continuing in any labor or service in any lawful undertaking or employment, for such considerations and upon such terms as such person may be willing to render such labor or service, and any person who shall be convicted of such offence, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding $250, or both.

### MANHATTAN-SQUARE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Senator JULIAND introduced a bill providing that that piece of land, bounded southerly by seventy-seventh-street, easterly by the Eighth-avenue, northerly by Eighty-first-street, and westerly by Ninth-avenue, which has heretofore been taken for a public place known as Manhattan-square, shall, from the time of the passage of this act, be subject to all the provisions of an "Act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park," and shall from this time be under the control of the Commissioners of the Central Park. Moneys authorized to be raised for the uses of Central Park are to be partly expended in draining, regulating and embellishing said square.

### HARBOR COMMISSIONERS IN EAST RIVER.

Senator LAIMBEER presented a petition, signed by M. H. GRINNELL, FRANCIS SKIDDY, MOSES TAYLOR, LLOYD ASPINWALL, and others, representing that by reason of the irregularity of the shore of the East River on the New-York side, large deposits and shoals have been formed along the entire front, from Grand-street to Twenty third-street, rendering it now almost impossible to bring a vessel drawing 18 feet of water alongside of any of the wharves near these streets.

To remedy this evil a line was adopted by act of April 17, 185, establishing bulkhead and pier lines for the Port of New-York, along which line, from Seventeenth to Thirty-eighth streets, a sea-wall or close bulkhead was allowed to be built, but requiring the space between this sea-wall and the existing bulkheads, to be kept as a wet basin.

That such a bulkhead or sea-wall would not only prevent any further deposits, but remove in part, if not wholly, those already there, was the opinion of the Harbor Commissioners and of their advisory counsel, the U. S. Coast Survey Officers, and is the opinion of the undersigned. To this end, therefore, the petitioners are informed a bill has been introduced and is now before the Legislature, the passage of which they would most respectfully advise and urge.

### THE BATTERY EXTENSION.

Senator BELL gave notice of a bill providing that the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New-York are hereby required to complete the unfinished work heretofore commenced by them of extending the Battery into the Bay and North and East Rivers, within six months from the passage of this act, and, in case they fail to do so, the Board of Commissioners of Pilots shall have power to remove so much of the said work and the materials used therein as may in their judgment be necessary to prevent the same from being or becoming an obstruction.

SEC. 2 Provides that if, in the judgment of said Board of Commissioners of Pilots, it shall be necessary for the preservation of the harbor, and for the uninterrupted navigation thereof, to complete the unfinished work of said Battery extension, or to extend said Battery into the Bay and to North and East Rivers such distance as they may deem proper, not exceeding the limits prescribed in chap. 172 of the laws of 1821, and it shall be the duty of the said Board of Commissioners, and they shall have power to employ a surveyor, and to cause such surveys, maps and such plans and estimates as they shall deem necessary to be made, and the said Commissioners and their agents may from time to time enter upon the waters of the harbor and the lands under water and upon the lands now included in the Battery. The Commissioners are to make a report every three months, and to file with the Comptroller of the City of New-York a statement of the cost of such work, up to the time of making such statement, said reports to be presented by the Comptroller to the Board of Supervisors, who shall raise the amount by tax, on the taxable property of New-York.

### MANHATTAN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Mr. GILLEY introduced a bill incorporating Stephen Harris, Alexander Stewart, James Owens, B. B. Chappell, Jared S. Babcock, Isaac O. Hunt, Thomas G. Contant, Isaac O. Dornin, Samuel J. Campbell, Al. P. Fuller, William T. Black, William Hitchman, Henry J. Armstrong, P. Charles Cooper, Gershon Barker, Abm. Ward, and C. J. Van Geenskeaven and their associates, as a body corporate under the above title, and empowering them to lay, construct, and use and operate a railroad to carry passengers and freight along upon the following streets and avenues: Commencing in Grand-street, East river, at Grand-street, to the Bowery; thence, through and along the Bowery, to the Fourth-avenue; thence through and along to Twenty-sixth-street, through to Madison-avenue, to Forty-second-street, to Fifth-avenue along Fifth-avenue to Eighty-sixth street; thence returning, by the same route, to the place of beginning.

SEC. 3 empowers them to charge five cents for fare, and provides that ten per cent. of the profits are to be paid to the City of New-York.

### BLOOMINGDALE RAILROAD.

Mr. LYON'S bill incorporating above company names as Corporators Jno. Mulford, Geo. W. Reed, John Davidson, David L. Baker, Chas. R. Parker, Chris. S. Storms J. H. Foster, Wm. Johnson, Geo. Snyder, Jno. S. Low, and empowers them to construct a railroad along the following streets: Commencing at the junction of the Bloomingdale-road with Fifty-ninth-street, thence along the road where it intersects Eleventh-avenue at One Hundred and Seventh-street, thence along the Eleventh-avenue to One Hundred and Sixtieth-street to the old King's Bridge along to High Bridge.

The other sections of the bill give the company the usual privileges of such corporations.

### IN RELATION TO BROKERS.

Senator MURPHY introduced a bill providing that no person shall, directly or indirectly, take or receive more than $1 for procuring or soliciting or procuring the loan of $100 for one year, and in that proportion for a greater or less sum; nor more than 38 cents for making or renewing any bond, bill, note or other security given for such loan, or for any construe bond, bill or other security concerning the same.

### STATISTICAL RECORDS.

Senator WOODRUFF introduced a bill providing that the Board of Supervisors shall cause a statistical record to be prepared and kept of the proceedings of the criminal courts and offices of the City and County of New-York, and shall make provisions for the due collection and preservation of said records.

### CORPORATIONS—AND THEIR CAPITAL STOCK.

Senator COOK introduced a bill providing that any Corporation or Association may, with the concurrence of a majority of its stockholders, increase the nominal amount of its capital stock, and the number or par value of the shares thereof; but every such increase or diminution shall be distributed ratably among the stockholders. A certificate of such change, verified by an officer of the company, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and thereupon the capital stock of the company, and the number and par value of the shares thereof, shall be as specified in such certificate.

### CROSS-TOWN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Senator STRONG introduced a bill providing that it shall be lawful for the above railway company to lay, construct, use and operate a horse railroad, with a single or double track, and to carry passengers and freight thereon for compensation through along and upon the following streets and avenues in the City of New-York: Commencing in Chambers-street at its intersection with West-street, thence running through and along Chambers-street and James-slip to South-street; thence returning through and along James-slip and Chambers-street to the Junction of Chambers and Duane streets, near Chatham-street, and thence along Duane to West and through West to the place of beginning; also commencing in West-street, at the Hoboken Ferry; thence along West and Spring streets to the Bowery, cross to Delancey and Rivington streets, and through those streets to East-street, along East to Grand-street Ferry. Also commencing in Christopher-street, at its junction with West, thence to Weehawken, West Tenth or Amos streets, and through the same and East-Tenth to East River. Returning along Tenth to Stuyvesant and Ninth streets to Sixth street, cross Sixth-avenue and Greenwich-avenue to Christopher-street to place of beginning; commencing at foot of Thirtieth-street, North River, through to Ninth-avenue, thence thence to Twenty-seventh-street and Lexington avenue, and thence to Twenty-third-street to East River.

SEC. 2. Provides that said company, after deducting from their earnings a ten per cent. dividend for the stockholders and $50,000 for repairs and improvements of the road and its rolling stock, shall pay over the remainder, if any, to the City Treasury.

### NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.

The President presented a memorial from the Governors of the New-York Hospital, asking that the State appropriate $22,500 annually for two years longer for the use of the society of said hospital.

### CANAL REPAIR CONTRACTS.

Mr. MUNGER introduced a bill which provides that any party holding a contract for the repairs of any section of any of the canals of this State may, on giving the Canal Commissioner in charge and the Auditor of the Canal Department ten days' notice, surrender the same to the Contracting Board. On the acceptance of the surrender of such contract the contractor shall be entitled to all the conditions of his contract up to the time of such surrender, together with the 15 per cent. received, and the security deposited by him; also, the value of all boats, tools, and other implements and materials owned by him; and thereupon the Contracting Board shall relet the said work by items for a period of not less than five or more than ten years. All repairs hereafter to be let or relet in the same manner.

### LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST NEW-YORK AUTHORITIES.

Mr. BAILEY introduced a bill which provides that the Supreme Court of the First District, and the Court of Common Pleas of the City of New-York, shall have the jurisdiction of all actions or special proceedings wherein the Mayor, Aldermen or Commonalty thereof are made a party defended.

### PRO

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 13, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is FOUR Cents.
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## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE REBELLION.

The Richmond *Whig*, of March 9, says that it will take about a week more to rebuild the railroad to LEE's army. LEE has sent out his cavalry in all directions to seize everything in the shape of forage and subsistence for his troops. The circuitous route that everything has to come over by railroad renders it impossible for LEE to secure enough over one line to keep his army from suffering, and the farmers in the vicinity are appealed to to come forward with provisions for the troops. In an article on our repulse in Florida, the *Whig* admits that the rebel force was twice as large as ours.

On the 9th instant a sergeant and eight men belonging to a squadron of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, that had been out scouting some miles beyond our lines, near Warrenton, were cut off from the rear of the column, near Buckland, by a party of rebels, and hurled off in the direction of Thoroughfare Gap. The guerrillas had been lying in ambush by the road-side, and succeeded in springing upon their prisoners while they were a short distance behind the rest of the squadron, and getting them away before their friends had any notice of what was going on.

A letter from Stephenson, Ala., dated March 2, states that supplies accumulate slowly at Chattanooga; the bridge at Loudon will not be completed for several weeks yet; the steamboats at Bridgeport are uncompleted; the railroad from Nashville will not be in running order in less than a month; horses and mules, for batteries and transportation, have not been received in adequate numbers; and many other considerations combine to make immediate activity improbable.

An expedition was last week sent by Gen. BUTLER, consisting of two regiments of cavalry, to King and Queen County, the locality of the murderous attack on Col. DAHLGREN'S command, which defeated and routed with severe loss the Fifth and Ninth Virginia Cavalry, driving them from their camps, killing a number, and capturing twenty prisoners. In addition a large amount of grain, supplies and mills were destroyed.

The exchange of prisoners seems to be progressing. The flag-of-truce steamer left Fortress Monroe on Friday evening, with 645 rebel officers and prisoners to be exchanged. Among them was the rebel General, FITZ-HUGH LEE, son of the General, said to be exchanged for Brig.-Gen. NEAL DOW.

Ohio has filled her quota, and is, therefore, out of the draft, in company with Vermont, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Iowa.

The U. S. steamer *Peterhoff* was sunk off Wilmington on the 6th inst., by a collision with the steamer *Monticello*.

### CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session yesterday.

The House met for the purpose of hearing speeches from members, the day being set apart for that purpose. Several members delivered themselves, but nothing particularly new was said.

### STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday a bill was introduced, authorizing the North and East River Railroad route, which is to run through Central Park, to change its route. The bill to authorize the Erie Railroad Company to increase their capital stock eight millions was ordered to a third reading. A bill was introduced requiring all City railroads in New-York to make monthly reports and pay ten per cent. of their gross receipts into the City treasury, and keep in repair the streets through which their tracks run. The enacting clause in the bill relative to legal advertising in the City of New-York, increasing the rates to eighty cents per folio, was stricken out.

In the Assembly a bill was reported amending the charter of the Lebanon Springs Railroad. Notice was given of a bill to regulate the election of Aldermen in New-York and Albany, the object being to secure to each political party an equal representation in the Board. A bill was introduced to secure to mechanics in New-York and Brooklyn, working on buildings, their wages. Also for the better protection of freemen in the State of New-York in the exercise of the elective francnise.

### GENERAL NEWS.

The Washington *Chronicle* of Saturday, announces that on Friday it became necessary to amputate a leg of Senator HICKS as a last expedient for saving his life. His disease was erysipelas, from which mortification was about to ensue.

Gen. ROSECRANS has issued an order requiring all religious assemblages in his department to take the oath of allegiance, or be dispersed by the military.

Business in Breadstuffs was quite limited on Saturday; prices were generally lower and quite unsettled. Hog products were quiet and depressed. Beef was unusually active and dearer. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Cotton, Groceries, Tallow and Naval Stores. Whisky was brisker and firmer. Hay was scarce and wanted. Wool was in fair demand at generally uniform prices. Freights were rather more active, but rates were easier. There were 418 vessels of all classes in port.

BLOWING UP THE PRISONERS.—If the report is true that the rebels had mined the Libby Prison, and placed therein one hundred barrals of powder, to blow up the building and the prisoners in it, upon the entrance of KILPATRICK's troopers, then, but for the loss of brave lives, we could almost wish they had succeeded. For that amount of powder exploding at once, would not only have blown up the Libby, but would have blown the whole City of Richmond from its foundations, and a large part of the Confederacy beside, and JEFF. DAVIS, as well as his Cabinet, and all the other traitorous miscreants, would have been "hoist by his own petard." Last Summer, it will be remembered, we had an explosion of only a few hundred pounds of powder in Seventy-third-street, in this City, which careened vessels over in East River, shook windows of houses seven miles off, and blew all the babies out of their cradles for blocks around. JEFF. DAVIS may take this hint, and if he can't escape by running the blockade, he can at least blow himself, companions and possessions all into eternity with a couple hundred kegs of powder.

### The Bearings upon this Country of a European War.

The relations of the Western Powers to the Schleswig-Holstein imbroglio are very unsatisfactory and critical, and the refusal of Denmark to take part in the conference proposed by England tends still more to complicate matters. The tone of the English Press continues to be strongly in favor of Denmark, and the probabilities of English interference are strong; if it take place, it may be safely predicted that the occupation of the Prussian-Rhine provinces by the French will soon follow, and that this will in turn lead to a movement against Venice on the part of the Italians. This, of course, means neither more nor less than a European war of the first magnitude, and well calculated to try to the uttermost the strength of every Power engaged in it. It would probably result in the dismemberment of Prussia, the reduction of Austria to the second class of Powers, the restoration of Poland, and the consolidation of Italy. These are changes which, of course, all students of foreign politics would watch with great interest; but the results of the war are nevertheless not of so much moment to us at present as the influence which the war itself would exercise on our affairs at home during its progress.

One of its earliest effects in Europe would be to cause great stringency in the money market, owing to the demand for loans on the part of all the great Powers. This would be accompanied both by a scarcity of labor and a great falling off in production in France, England and Germany, caused partly by the great drains on the working population to fill up the ranks of the armies, and partly by the suspension of industry in the districts forming the theatre of hostilities, which, in a conflict of such magnitude, would be very extensive. This would cause at first a fall in the price of all luxuries. Consequently, most of the articles which we now import from France and England would fall in price, until the stock now on hand began to be exhausted. On the other hand, the necessaries of life, such as breadstuffs, would, as in all wars, owing both to the demands of the armies and the great scarcity of labor, rise rapidly and steadily.

So far the prospect seems highly favorable for us. What we have to sell would rise, and the things we buy would fall; and under ordinary circumstances, we should doubtless for the moment profit by the misfortunes of our neighbors. We say "for the moment," because there is nothing more certain than that *in the long run*, the exhaustion of any one country is a calamity for all the others which have any dealings with it. But the state of things which would arise on the sea in case of a general war, would go far to neutralize the advantages which we would otherwise derive from the state of things on the land. There would be shoals of steam privateers like the *Alabama*, let loose by Austria and Prussia to prey on the commerce and marine of France and England, and we may feel assured that they would either drive it off the ocean, or else raise the war risks of the insurance companies to a point that would render it very unprofitable. The old plan of convoying merchantmen by men-of-war has been forever put an end to by steam. To say nothing of the enormous increase in the commerce of the world since the last great war, it would not be possible to conduct a fleet of sailing vessels across the ocean in any way that would save them from the attacks of a swift cruiser that chose to follow them. Half-a-dozen of the laggards or of the most advanced might be burnt before the convoy could come to their assistance, and when it arrived, it would probably be to find the assailant flown. After what has been accomplished by the *Alabama*, it is not necessary to discuss the probability of any effective opposition to the work of these rovers by the British or French fleets.

We may take it for granted, therefore, that in two or three months from the commencement of the war, we should find the ocean swept of British and French merchantmen. Our own are gone already; and the carrying trade would, therefore, fall very much into the hands of neutrals, such as Holland, Spain and Portugal, whose supply of ships would go but a very little toward meeting the demand. Therefore, although the price of our breadstuffs might rise in Europe, the difficulty of getting them to the market would be increased to a degree that would certainly largely influence the amount of our exports—more largely than the amount of imports. Our imports contain great value in little space, while our exports are generally very bulky, so that all sea risks would tell more seriously on the price of the former than on that of the latter.

It would seem, however, that the price of gold here would be very little affected by the conversion, if at all. The demand for it in Europe would be increased, but it could only be got from America in return for commodities, and, as we have already said, the demand for foreign commodities would probably be diminished under the difficulties of carriage, and would certainly not grow unless the facilities for purchasing them with our own raw produce were increased.

FITZHUGH LEE EXCHANGED.—We have the authority of a reliable gentleman from Fortress Monroe for stating that the rebel Gen. FITZHUGH LEE, the son of Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, who has been in our hands as a prisoner of war since the early part of last Summer, was sent to Richmond in the flag of truce-boat that left Fortress Monroe on Friday afternoon, last at 5 o'clock. He was accompanied by Capt. MORGAN, brother of the guerrilla JOHN MORGAN, and by Capt. TYLER and Dr. GREENWOOD, who is also a Colonel. FITZHUGH LEE is exchanged for NEAL DOW; but one of the motives leading to this exchange, which were at the instance of the Confederate Government was, that the rebels, as a condition of it, consented to exchange Capts. SAWYER and FLYNN for the rebel officers of the same rank. It will be remarked that the two latter officers have been for a long time in Richmond under sentence of death as retaliation for Gen. BURNSIDE'S execution of two rebel recruiting officers in Kentucky. On no other condition than the above would the Government have consented to an exchange of FITZHUGH LEE.

### Rebel Prize Law.

The most diligent student of history will have to look long, if he would find more impudent assumptions than the rebels have put forth. If any hypothesis has seemed to them more favorable for their purposes than another, they have adopted it in spite of all absurdity. If any principle has stood in their way, they have set it aside, no matter though it were as well settled as the laws of gravitation. Any view of the laws of war, of the principles of finance, of international law, or of internal economies, which has squared with the requirements of any occasion, they have seized just as boldly, and proclaimed just as loudly, though it were contrary to all experience and all philosophy, as if it had been the product of the wisdom of the ages.

Nowhere has this propensity of theirs been carried to greater lengths of absurdity than in relation to the laws of the sea. We had thought, once, that they had reached the climax of absurdity in Capt. SEMMES' prize court, held by him in his own cabin, which gravely assumed to adjudge upon questions of prize, and which he expected should be treated as a court by other courts. But in the case of the *Chesapeake* they have reached yet greater and absurder heights than that. The Richmond papers contain advertisements, purporting to come from the District Court of Virginia, and to be issued as in a regular prize suit, instituted to condemn the *Chesapeake* as a prize. The advertisements set out that a libel has been filed in the District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia against the *Chesapeake*, alleging that on the 8th of December, 1863, "JOHN C. BRAINE and HENRY A. PARR, citizens of and enlisted in the service of said Confederate States, and JOHN PARKER, an officer connected with the schooner *Retribution*, a vessel belonging to the said Confederate States," as well as "divers other citizens of the Confederate States, under the command of the parties aforesaid," captured the *Chesapeake*, and that the *Chesapeake* "is now lying in the neutral harbor of Halifax, in Nova Scotia." And they then follow the usual form in Marshals' advertisements in prize cases, and notify all parties to be present in Richmond on the 22d of March to make their defences.

We suppose that the rebels have found out by the case of the *Conrad*, that the British Courts are not sunken low enough to recognize Capt. SEMMES, or any other freebooter, as an Admiralty Court, and his decrees as valid judgments, and therefore they have thought they would attempt by this new dodge, to get a title to at least one of the vessels which they have claimed to capture. They will hardly succeed in this scheme any better than Capt. SEMMES was able to. For even though they should claim that they had the right to try and condemn a prize while she was lying in a neutral port, which is quite a doubtful right except where there are stipulations to that effect between the neutral Powers and the belligerent, that right ceases the moment the captor loses possession of his prize. And the fact that BRAINE, PARR and PARKER, not only had lost the possession of the *Chesapeake*, but that she had been retaken by our vessels, and they were in the custody of the law or flying from it, must have become as well known to the rebels, and by the same means of information, as the fact of the original capture of her. They must have known, when they began their prize proceedings, that by the rules of settled law those proceedings were entirely nugatory. But they are not the men to stop on that ground if they thought they could gain anything.

Notice the impudence, too, of the allegation that the *Chesapeake* was captured by BRAINE, PARR and PARKER, when it is proved that PARKER had nothing to do with the capture till after its completion, and of the statement that PARKER was "an officer connected with the schooner *Retribution*, a vessel belonging to the Confederate States," when the *Retribution* long ago ceased to have anything to do with the rebels, but was sold in Jersey City, a few weeks ago, under the name of the *Etta*. Her very Confederate name had passed away from her, and yet the rebels base a proceeding in court on the allegation that she was still in their service.

We doubt whether the owners of the *Chesapeake* will think it worth while to go to Richmond on the 22d of March to defend this suit, and we also doubt whether BRAINE, PARR, PARKER and the rest, will ever go there for their prize money. Some of them will be more likely to receive their reward for that deed, from the hands of our Government, than from the rebels.

We confess ourselves somewhat at a loss to understand why the rebels should play such fantastic antics as this. Their District-Attorneys and courts must be at a loss for something to do, if they can waste time over such a proceeding.

WHERE OUR PRISONERS ARE GOING.—"Americus," Georgia, the point to which several thousands of our prisoners have already been transferred, is a village in the southwestern part of the State on the Southwestern Railroad, which diverges from the Georgia Central Railroad just below Macon. This location is significant—it shows that the rebels realize that they are gradually being fenced in. From Americus the prisoners can only be removed, for further safekeeping, to the swamps of Southern Georgia and Florida. The Chattahoochee, the Flint and the Suwanee Rivers traverse this country, and furnish fish, fevers and alligators for the population, now increased by several thousand loyal Unionists.

### The Finances of Canada.

The public accounts of the Province of Canada have just been submitted to the local Parliament. They appear to show a certain improvement in revenue for the past year; but the expenditure is still largely in advance of the receipts from taxation. The gross outlay for the year was $14,909,182. Of this sum, however, only $9,760,816 was received from the ordinary sources of revenue; so that there was an actual deficiency of over $5,000,000. In mitigation of this heavy deficiency, the Finance Minister takes credit in striking his balance for over $4,000,000 applied to the redemption of the public debt, and for a further sum credited to the sinking fund. By this means his balance sheet shows thus:

| | |
|---|---|
| Expenditure, less redemption of debt..... | $10,742,807 |
| Receipts, less sale of debentures and sinking fund..... | 9,760,316 |
| Deficiency..... | $982,491 |

Additional taxes, both in the form of customs and excise, have been imposed during the year. The gross revenue collected from customs alone amounted to considerably more than half the receipts, being $5,171,080. The internal revenue, including excise on home-manufactured ale, liquors, &c., and licenses, produced $829,801. The balance of receipts was made up mainly from Public Works, the Post-office and the Crown Lands; the first yielding $589,948, the Post-office $767,340, exclusive of some $40,000 received from British postage and the money-order department, and the Crown Lands $682,795. The interest on the public debt, including the unfunded, the funded and special funds, was $3,717,733. The expenditure on the Provincial militia, that formidable organization of which so much has been said both in Provincial and Imperial circles, was $481,116, which, considering that about $170,000 of the amount was paid to an English clothing firm for military suits, and that $200,000 more is included under the head of general expenses, would allow between $4 and $5 per year to each of the 22,000 gallant volunteers said to be actually enrolled. It will thus be seen that it is not due to the maintenance of an expensive military armament that that gross balance of the account in Canada for the year shows a deficit of $5,000,000.

The economy of the Province in the management of its Public Works is shown in the item which goes under the head of deductions from the gross revenue of the department. These deductions include the expenses of collection, repairs, &c., and they amount to nearly half the receipts, viz., $236,761. Compared with this department the Provincial Post-office did tolerably well, the expenditure being less than the receipts by the respectable sum of $67,810.

The expenditures of the year for Public Education in the common, separate, grammar and normal schools, &c., of Upper Canada, for the year, was $252,956. For the same purpose in Lower Canada, the expenditure was $173,761. This was exclusive of $278,059 expended for superior education, and $38,000 devoted to the Superannuated Teachers' and Normal School Building Fund.

The large annual deficit in the Provincial revenues has not been without its effect on the value of the public securities, especially in England. The six per cents, formerly quoted at 116, are now only one or two per cent. above par. The five per cents., instituted for the first time in 1860, and ranging then from par to 103, are now quoted at 91 and 92; although an effort has been made to resuscitate the latter by employing a new banking agency in the Province—the Bank of Montreal, whose directors, probably as part of the price of the transfer of the Province account from the Bank of Upper Canada to themselves, agreed to take $1,500,000 of the five per cent. debentures at 98. This, of course, is a mere spasmodic effort at revival, and it appears to have no influence whatever on Lombard-street.

The Grand Trunk Railway, moreover, in addition to the revenue deficit of recent years, is a bad standing advertisement for British-American securities; not a farthing of interest having yet been paid, except out of the capital stock, either on shares or bonds, since the line was commenced, eleven years ago.

### The Morals of the Rebellion.

If there is anything disgusting anywhere, it is the pharisaic assumption with which the rebels occasionally take to themselves all Christian excellencies. Here are a parcel of men who have raised a causeless revolt against a Government which had been nothing but beneficent to them; who have rebelled against free institutions in the interest of Slavery, the "sum of all villianies;" who began their work by robberies the most gigantic, frauds the most dishonest, breaches of faith the most atrocious; who have plunged a nation into civil war and shed oceans of the best blood of the land; who have beggared thousands of families, brought grief and shame into thousands more; who have in the name of liberty perpetrated the most atrocious crimes; who have been guilty of barbarities worthy of savages and utterly innumerable; who have shrunk from no oppression, refrained from no crime; whose whole career has been one of treachery, broken pledges, robbery, extortion and cruelty; and yet every now and then one of the gang will descant upon the purity of their motives, the nobleness and magnanimity of their actions, the glory of their deeds, and the innumerable merits of their cause.

One of the most remarkable displays of this kind is the following from the Richmond *Whig*:

"If our cause be just, it must triumph. If it be not just, then the greater portion of the enlightened world is deceived. On moral grounds the justice of our cause has been vindicated by the ablest intellects in Europe and by the best men at the North. England, the mother of Abolitionism, has sustained us; France, as thoroughly Anti-Slavery as England, though, not like her, a propagandist, has sustained us. FERNANDO WOOD, FRANKLIN PIERCE, SEYMOUR of Connecticut sustain us in the moral issue at least. Thus sustained, we shall indeed lack manhood if we fail to meet this last hour of trial bravely and hopefully."

What idea of "moral grounds" or a "moral issue" can this rebel *Whig* have, when he talks in this way? What sense can he have of what goodness is, if he calls SEYMOUR, PIERCE and FERNANDO WOOD, the "best men at the North?" England and France have helped sustain the rebellion, it is true, but it has been in spite of its immorality, because they thought it was their interest, and they would have sustained it ten-fold more, were it not that they dared not so insult the moral sense of the civilized world. How hard up this rebel must be for support when he has to grub for it in such a mire as this. Only think of it! The Richmond *Whig* rejoices in the support of FERNANDO WOOD "on the moral issue." Was there ever such a sight? A polecat rejoicing in the moral support of a humble bug! and then the creature talks about "manhood!" Fangh!

### French Democracy.

"All excesses," says WASHINGTON, "are dangerous to liberty;" and there is no country where this saying has been so often verified as in France. As the atrocities of the Reign of Terror brought about that reaction which led to the establishment of the *first* Empire, so the extravagancies of the Socialists were made to serve as a pretext for the setting up of the *second*, which has acquired stability from the schism between the *Bourgeoise* and the Operatives. Since the *coup d'état* of '52, the strong hand of the Imperial Government has kept this schism from producing any marked effects, but now it suddenly begins to give signs of vitality once more, and that at a time when the combined efforts of the two great sections of the people are especially needed to sustain the cause of constitutionalism. In Paris, where every man, not a minor or a convict, can be a candidate for the Legislature, or an elector, certain of the working classes have just put forth a manifesto, in which they complain that their order is not properly represented in the Lower Chamber, that there is not one among the Deputies who takes the trouble to expound or support their interests, and that they are tired of merely playing the part of voters at the requisition of a group of journalists who assume the exercise of a monopoly in electoral matters. Artisans are eligible to the Corps Legislatif, and they can see no reason why operatives should not be equally privileged. The recent triumph of the Parisians has, it seems, opened their eyes. It has demonstrated the force and number of their body. They constitute a vast majority of the electors, and the candidates who get elected by their means have more need of them than they have of the candidates, therefore they are determined that in the next Legislature the "head and brains of France" shall be represented, at least in part, by some of her workers.

Now, at first sight, there appears nothing objectionable in all this. If an intelligent operative is ambitious of figuring as a deputy, and can induce a majority of the voters of his district to support him, why should he not be eligible as well as a landowner, merchant, lawyer, litterateur, or anybody else? But the claim advanced by the signers of the manifesto in question, is at bottom of a much more comprehensive, heterodoxical and dangerous character than the above. It is in reality an axe which strikes at the root of all representation. It broaches a new principle in politics. It affirms virtually that only workers are fit to represent workers. That wisdom, public integrity, learning, legal acumen, commercial and literary eminence, must no longer be taken into account. That every trade, and profession, and craft, and guild should henceforth have its own special representative. That tailors, for instance, can only be adequately represented by a gentleman versed in the mysteries of the needle—that the delegate of the bakers must excel in the working up of dough—that the coryphaus of the carpenters should be skilled in the use of hatchet and saw, and that the advocate of the blacksmiths should be unrivaled at sledge or bellows. Like CADE, these theorists would have all their legislators thorough workmen, whose business would be to turn the garment of the commonwealth, and put a new nap on it. But though said manifesto-mongers may be earnest devotees of liberty, they could not have gone a surer way to damage its sacred cause than that which they have taken. The excitability of the French temperament is one of the chief of those national defects which tend to unfit the people of France for the construction of a stable constitutional edifice. Now, indeed, the opposition, chastened by adversity, are conducting themselves with admirable tact and discretion; but let the proposed innovation be carried out; let the Corps Legislatif be made up after the model suggested, and the altercations of the Chamber would speedily degenerate into something bearing so close a resemblance to the squabbles of Kilkenny cats, that, ere the lapse of one session, the nation would be ready to place all power in the hands of the Emperor, rather than tolerate the continuance of such a nuisance.

The movement is in fact so well calculated to break the ranks of the Liberal party and to promote the schemes of the Government, that it is very generally regarded with suspicion by the Parisians. The *divide et impera* ruse is a very old and a very effective method of weakening and paralyzing political opponents, and if it should turn out that the issuers and signers of the new manifesto are merely instruments in the hands of others who are careful to keep in the background, and who have set them on in order to disconcert the enemies of absolutism, no one in the French metropolis would be in the least surprised. NAPOLEON and his ministers are not so extremely scrupulous and fastidious in the selection of means for the accomplishment of their ends, as to be incapable of practicing this piece of Machiavellianism.

### CONSTITUTIONAL WAR MEASURES.—SLAVERY.

**Mr. James Brooks—Copperhead Slanders on the Administration—Status of Slavery in War—Carlile's Resolutions—Destruction of Social Institutions in the South.**

THE BRECKS, February 29, 1864.

The New York *Evening Post* takes unnecessary pains to show that Mr. BROOKS was an Abolitionist in Portland. What of it? Was he not also a native American? And has he not, till a few days ago, been Pro-Slavery, Pro-Southern, Pro-Democratic, a Conservative of the first water? Now, there is no need of criticizing this. Mr. BROOKS' political theory is a very old one, and has been much practiced down to the present day. It is contained in an old English ballad. The last verse explains the theory:

"The illustrious house of Hanover
And Protestant succession;
To these I do allegiance swear—
While they can *keep possession*;
For in my faith and loyalty
I never more will falter,
And George my lawful king shall be
*Until the times do alter*.
And this is law I will maintain
Until my dying day, sir,
That whatsoever king shall reign,
I'll be the Vicar of Bray, sir."

According to this theory, no sooner has Slavery ceased to reign, than Mr. BROOKS gets on its dead body and exclaims "It is dead. It is a fact. The rising tide of the people has swept it away. I won't undertake to sweep back the ocean, but put my little boat on its tide, and may be I shall be borne into port." But, while BROOKS was saying this, there came a voice from DAN. VOORHEES, of Indiana, that the Democrats would not stand that. Perhaps they wont. But it is not the least consequence whether they do or not. The Democratic party (if there was such a party) is dead. It has lived a public nuisance and dies unregretted.

In the meanwhile, however, BROOKS put into his speech the essence of a slander which is constantly reiterated by the Democrats under JEFFERSON DAVIS, and the Democrats under WOOD and VALLANDIGHAM. It is not enough that constitutional lawyers know it to be false. The people ought to have the matter in a clear light. The assertion is this:

"I am told that these things are against the Constitution, against the laws of war, against the rights of property. Undoubtedly they are, but what of it? There are thousands of things against Constitutions, against the laws of war, and against the rights of property, which, when forced upon the people, are fixed forever—facts accomplished and irrepealable when thus accomplished."

I have studied the American Constitution a great deal more than ever BROOKS or DAN VOORHEES did, and I assert that *Mr. Lincoln has not done a single unconstitutional act*, from his inauguration to the present time; and I appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States as the fair and just arbiter of that question. The nearest thing to an unconstitutional act done by Mr. LINCOLN was the arrest of VALLANDIGHAM. It was so near that the Democrats thought that now was their time; now they could put down the "usurper." VALLANDIGHAM was a private citizen of a State not within the limits of war, but was arrested under a military order, tried by a court-martial, convicted and sent out of the country. But was VALLANDIGHAM arrested for a civil offence? Not at all. He was arrested and convicted for *resisting the progress of the war*, by discouraging volunteers. This was a military offence. He was tried by a court-martial and convicted; brought before the United States District Court, on habeas corpus, and convicted; brought before a jury of the people, and convicted a third time; and, finally, brought before the Supreme Court of the United States, by his counsel, GEORGE PUGH, Esq. What did the court say? It said that it had no jurisdiction over military offences; that the law had given it none, and it could make none. This was one of the most important decisions made in many years. It is a distinct recognition by the Supreme Court of the war powers of the Constitution, and that the Supreme Court could not interfere with them. The same thing was said by Judge LEAVITT, as to habeas corpus, at Cincinnati—that, even if he were of a different opinion on the merits, he would not interfere with the military courts. What is meant by "forcing upon the people" such acts? Was it forced upon the people when Ohio convicted VALLANDIGHAM by one hundred thousand majority?

But the charge is made specially in reference to Slavery. It has no more foundation in reference to that than in the case of VALLANDIGHAM. Slavery was destroyed by the Proclamation of Mr. LINCOLN giving freedom to the slaves of rebels who did not submit to the Government in a certain time. A mere *brutum fulmen*, says Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS; all void, says Mr. Copperhead; dreadfully unconstitutional, says Mr. Conservative. But there is the naked fact. Slavery lies a slain, prostrate, mangled corpse. The Proclamation opened the way for the army in the Southwest, to free the negroes, to enlist them as soldiers and turn them against the enemy. Now, upon what possible grounds is the constitutionality of that Proclamation called in question? To issue that Proclamation and make it effective was *a clear, undoubted right of war*. What are slaves in the South? *Property*, and nothing but property; the laws, the people, the usages of society, all treat them *as property only*. Where is the constitution, the laws, the international code, the public writers upon law which denies the right to take, destroy or confiscate the enemy's property? No such doctrine was ever set up. We have a perfect constitutional right to take and confiscate *every slave in the rebel States*. In his great speech on the Texas conspiracy, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS declared the right of the Government to abolish Slavery for war purposes, and much stronger is the case when the war is against the slave-owners. The South having insisted from the beginning that negroes were only property, must abide the consequences. There is not a line or letter of the Constitution which can be set up as a saving defence against the destruction of enemy's property.

But what is to be the upshot of the whole matter? It is very simple. Not only is Slavery destroyed, but the whole structure of Southern society is destroyed. It must be reorganized on a different basis, and with new elements. The slaves must be converted into a free tenantry, moderately compensated; and they will serve their old masters better than they did before. Freedom once declared, foreign immigrants and Northern men will go in and reinvigorate society. In a few years the South will bloom as the rose, and the golden empire, so fondly pictured in their imaginations, will indeed exist; not as a fragment, cast off from the American orb, but as a part of the great orb itself.

The opposite to all this has been proposed in the Senate, by Mr. CARLILE, who still continues to misrepresent Western Virginia. It is, that whenever the rebels are willing, we shall receive them back. The traitors unpunished, Slavery untouched, the rebel States, held by rebel men, coming into Congress, as if they were a very innocent if not injured people, just coming back after a little sport! This quiet, delectable method of restoring the Union is to be the result of

having millions, murdering women and ministers of the Gospel, arraying armies for the destruction of the Government, hurrying tens of thousands of men to untimely graves! Now, I can tell Mr. CARLILE what will be the real result. Not a rebel man will come back, in peace, till he comes upon his knees; and not a rebel State will be restored to this Union *till it comes a free people, in the hands of loyal men.* Mr. BROOKS is right in one thing. The Democratic party can't sweep back the ocean. But the Democratic party *can* destroy itself, and the largest part of the job is done already. It only remains for them to nominate MCCLELLAN, WOODWARD, FERNANDO WOOD or SEYMOUR, to close the scene, and lay the pall over the last remains of Democracy.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

## THE MAGAZINES.

—*The Atlantic Monthly*, (Boston, TICKNOR & FIELDS,) spreads an attractive bill of fare before its readers. The first article that will be generally turned to, in all probability, is BAYARD TAYLOR'S paper on WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY. Written, as it is, from personal recollections, and relating many interesting traits of character and anecdotes of THACKERAY, it contains more novelty than any of the similar tributes that the English press now teems with. "The Queen of California" is a curious *résumé* of an old romance of chivalry of the Amadis de Gaul cycle. "Esplandian" wherein the name is given to a country, (twenty-five years before the discovery of our California,) containing no metal but gold. It is described as an island "on the right hand of the Indies:" and it would appear that CORTEZ adopted the name he conferred on the country from the romance, by a strange and almost prophetic anticipation of its riches. "Wet Weather Work, by a Farmer," (Ik. Marvel,) contains the customary blending of solid, and often recondite information on agriculture, with the graceful amenities of the literary essayist. Fiction is represented solely by Miss CHESEBORO'S "Ambassadors in Bonds." "Our Soldiers" and the "Peninsular Campaign" are well written articles on subjects of current interest—the latter a searching review of the official reports of those operations. The poetry is contributed by JOHN G. WHITTIER, Dr. O. W. HOLMES and ALICE CARY, and sustains the reputation of those writers. Dr. HOLMES' "Our Classmate," written on the death of a fellow student, is a poem that will touch many hearts. Mr. CABOT'S learned and thoughtful essay "On the Relation of Art to Nature," is concluded in the present number. Mrs. STOWE continues with spirit her "House and Home Papers;" and ROBERT DALE OWEN finishes his account of a very disagreeable subject, "The Convulsionists of St. Medard." A critical notice of WHITTIER, by D. A. WASSON, ends the list of original papers.

—*Harper's New Monthly Magazine* opens with Mr. LOSSING'S illustrated account of the campaign in Maryland during the War of 1812, including the sack of Washington, and the repulse of the British attack on Baltimore. The other illustrated article is a description by T. L. RICHARDS of the immense armory establishment now working for the Government at Norwich, Conn., where four hundred finished rifles are produced every day. The latest and best likness of THACKERAY, a profile head, engraved from a recent photograph, 'accompanies DICKENS' "In Memoriam," a tribute to his friend and fellow literary workman. A marked distinction between the Boston and New-York magazines, (which may fairly be taken as representatives of the prevailing taste in their respective localities,) consists in the great preponderance given to fiction in the latter. Including the continuation of Mr. TROLLOPE'S "Small House at Allington," and FITZHUGH LUDLOW'S "John Heathburn's Title," no less than eight of the articles, a majority of the whole, are of the genus novel or romance, and of course possessing various degrees of merit. The only critical paper is "Woman in Comedy," a lively view of the relations toward manners and morals sustained by the fair sex in the works of English Dramatists since the Restoration. "With a Flag of Truce" is an account by Major JOHN A. BOLLES, of a visit to Aikin's Point, twelve miles from Richmond, affording a brief inside glance at rebeldom. The Editor's "Easy Chair" and "Drawer" exhibit the usual variety for the large number of readers who look forward to them every month with relish.

—The *Continental Monthly*, (New-York, JOHN F. TROW,) contains letters three and four "On American Finances and Resources," by the Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER. They were written to sustain the credit of the nation abroad by a candid exhibition of its circumstances, and have been very successful in giving a right direction to the current of popular opinion in England. "The Great American Crisis," by S. P. ANDREWS, and "The Issues of the War," by JOHN STAHL PATTERSON, Quartermaster Sergeant Twentieth Ohio Battery, also relate to the absorbing events of the present time. Of more general matter, "CARL FREDERICK NEUMANN, The German Historian of our Country," by Prof. ANDREW TEN BROOK, is an interesting sketch of the career and chief works of the great Oriental Scholar and former Professor at Munich, who has just published the first volume of a History of the United States in German. "Œnone, a Tale of Slave Life in Rome," is a classic fiction. We notice a sentence: "As Œnone slowly turned over *leaf after leaf* of the *parchment roll*, &c.," which shows the author does not, in this instance, understand what he is writing about. "The Mechanical Tendency of Modern Society," by JOHN A. FRENCH, is a thoughtful essay on a theme suggested by JOHN STUART MILL.

—*The United States Service Magazine, No. II.* (New-York, C. B. RICHARDSON,) appears with all the outward advantages of "getting up" that its intrinsic merit deserves. As a special organ for the two great services now so actively engaged, its value can hardly be overrated. Of the articles, "Later Rambles over the Field of Gettysburgh," and "Three Months Around Charleston Bar," relate to the contest on hand; the others have a more general application, and are "The Ethics and Humanities of War," "Military Surgery, Ancient and Modern," "Organization of the Staff," "The Military Topography of Europe, &c.," all credited to distinguished military and scientific writers. The department of Official Intelligence is very full and admirably arranged for reference.

—*Hunt's Merchants' Magazine and Commercial Review*, (New-York, WM. B. DANA,) enters upon its fiftieth volume, with the confident assurance afforded by a successful career; such a publication is, indeed, a necessity of paramount importance in a community like ours, and the support awarded is no more than it can justly claim to be its due. A fine portrait and accompanying "Memoir of Mr. THOMAS TILLSTON, President of the Phœnix Bank, New-York," opens the number, and will be read with much interest by all New-Yorkers who know how that gentleman is identified with the enterprise and prosperity of their city. "The National Revenue," by Hon. AMASA WALKER, is an elaborate article, taking a favorable view of the financial prospect before us. "Tobacco Trade and Duties," is exhaustive of the statistics of the subject. The Banking, Commercial and Currency departments are thoroughly posted up to the latest dates.

### The Treatment of Recruits.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 11, 1864.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I would like to call the attention of the proper military authorities in this City, through your influential journal, to the inhumanity practiced toward recruits when at drill by their officers.

A few days ago, while witnessing the drilling of a squad of recruits in the City Hall Park, I saw the officer in command (a sergeant) strike one of the men *violently* over the back with a musket, and simply because he failed, through ignorance, to correctly execute an order given him. The officer was enraged, and accompanied the blow with the foulest profanity.

Mr. Editor, should such conduct be permitted? Are Union soldiers to be treated as *dogs* because they serve in the *ranks?* The heroic fellows that fight our battles, and whom the nation delights to honor as *heroes*, should be treated by their officers at least like *men;* and the unprincipled and inhuman wretch who pursues the contrary course, not only disgraces his flag and dishonors the position of trust which he perhaps by some *accident* has secured, but he commits an offence that should subject him to the punishment due a *coward* and a *criminal.*

This, Mr. Editor, is but *one* of *many* acts of the kind that I have witnessed in this City, else I should pass it by as an exceptional case.

Respectfully, CALEB GREEN.

## HOTEL LIFE IN NEW-YORK.

### What a Single Room Rents for at an "Up-Town" Hotel—Necessity for a Large increase of Hotel Accommodation in the City.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

It will be interesting to the public at large, and to capitalists who are seeking good investments, in particular, to be informed what rooms in "up-town" hotels are now worth to the proprietors per week; and I therefore trust that you will give the following facts publicity through your widely circulating columns. About ten days ago, I took a single, middle-sized room, having an alcove for the bed, (fourth-story,) at a hotel not a mile distant from Union-square, for myself, wife and son, 8½ years old. The manager said he would give better accommodation as soon as a vacancy occurred, when he would make arrangements as to terms, which, if I staid several months, as I desired to do, he would make liberal. Guess, therefore, my surprise to receive, at the end of a week, for the single chamber, fourth story, a bill charging $73 50 per week, and 75 cents a day ($5 25 a week) for fire—in all $78 75. I paid, besides, the following items to make matters pleasant with the household: To head waiter, $1, to prevent being moved about from table to table; table waiter, 50 cents: porter, 50 cents; head porter, 50 cents, to bring hot water in the morning—this "modern improvement" not belonging to our room; 50 cents to chambermaid to keep a supply of towels which had to be "rung for" nearly every morning. Add these items to the bill and we find that two grown persons and a child are required to pay $81 75 a week for the use of a single middle-sized fourth-story room, fire and board in an "up-town" hotel.

But to arrive at the real profit to the proprietor, we must go a step further in the inquiry. I ascertained from several acquaintances—gentlemen having outside lodgings—that they only paid $10 50 per week for board at this same hotel. Allowing the same price to be paid for my child, wife and myself, our board would come to $31 50 per week. This deducted from $73 50, leaves $42 a week for the privilege of three persons sleeping in one small-sized room, or at the rate of $2,184 per annum, exclusive of fire and attendance. The coal, on a careful estimate I made of the quantity we consumed, (25 pounds per day,) realizes for the lucky proprietor of an up-town hotel $60 per ton—net profit $50. Adding profit on three tons per season, and we have the grand result of a single fourth story room producing $2,314 per annum. When I spoke to the bland and gentlemanly manager about the matter, he said: "The bill is quite correct; our rooms are all worth to us what we have charged you."

This hotel has some 130 rooms, by far the greater proportion of which are larger, better furnished, and in all other respects more eligible than my fourth-story room. The reader, whether he be the recipient of up-town hotel favors, or a capitalist who don't know how safely to invest his surplus money, will be able to compute what the rent of these 130 rooms produces, to say nothing of the profit on board, wines, &c., &c.

The publication, in the London *Times* some eleven years since, of similar facts respecting the "West End" hotels, from the pen of the writer, called forth several hundred letters and hotel bills, and the result which followed was the commencement of an extensive movement to supply the Metropolis of England with better and more adequate accommodations—a movement still in progress, and which might be well and profitably emulated in this rapidly-increasing City. We want at least twenty more good hotels to supply the present and growing wants of the community, and it is strange that capitalists should not be found to supply them, in the present plethora of the money market. There ought to be a general law to facilitate the organization of hotel companies, instead of the granting of special charters by the Legislature. Yours, &c., W.

### Dawson's "Federalist."

MR. DAWSON'S REPLY TO "HISTORICUS."

MORRISANIA, N. Y., Feb. 25.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Your paper of the 17th inst., contained a letter from an anonymous, but interested writer, over the signature of "Historicus," concerning the first volume of my edition of the *Federalist* and my labors as its editor; and in deference to the wishes of some of my friends, rather than my own judgment, I ask permission to notice it through the same columns.

The text of my edition, as your correspondent truly asserts, *does* "differ, in many instances, from the texts of all the editions published during *this century;*" but why does "Historicus" omit all reference to the editions published during *the last century?* Simply, because *he knows* that the texts of the editions of 1788 and 1799—the only editions of the work, in English, prior to 1802—differ just as widely from the texts of those editions "published during the present century" as does that of my edition; and because *he knows* also that the changes which were introduced into the *Federalist* in 1802, were made without the approbation of any of the authors of that work. If he is really as ignorant as he assumes to be, let him examine the editions of 1788 and 1799, and inquire of those who received from the publisher of the edition of 1802 the information concerning those alterations; in short, let him learn before he undertakes to teach.

"The numbering of the larger part of the numbers," in its variance from the numbering employed in the other collective editions of the work, also troubles "Historicus;" and he is anxious, also, concerning the credibility of STORY and other authors who have quoted from those editions in the absence of the newspapers from which all the volumes of the *Federalist* are, or should have been, faithfully reprinted. I suspect, however, that your correspondent is less concerned for the fame of STORY and the other writers to whom he alludes, than he is in the fact that those who shall hereafter examine the *Federalist* will be more highly favored than STORY was in the character of the text on which they shall rely; that he sees that the day for the use of *mutilated* texts of that work has passed away.

"Historicus" tells us, also, of what HAMILTON and MADISON approved in the text of *The Federalist*, and what they disapproved.

If he can say, *truly*, anything on the subject, he must say that both disapproved the text of every edition, before my own, which has been "published during *this* century;" nor can "the descendants of Gen. HAMILTON and Chief-Justice JAY" throw any discredit on such a statement.

I have yet to learn that the failure of an interested party to "disapprove" a counterfeit, not only gives full value to that counterfeit, but thenceforth entirely discredits the genuine article and renders it worthless, as "Historicus" gravely maintains; and I am anxious to ascertain the rule under which WILLIAM COLEMAN'S counterfeit version of the *Federalist*, issued in 1802, can legitimately supersede and render worthless the genuine version of the same work which was issued in 1787 and 1788 from the pens of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, JAMES MADISON and JOHN JAY.

"Historicus" may enjoy his taste to his heart's content—he has reasons for preferring WILLIAM COLEMAN to "the Triumvirate" of 1787, which I do not share with him. For myself, I am contented with the *unadulterated* sentiments of "Publius," as they flowed from the pens of the authors themselves, and I shall not disturb his quiet.

What I may have "acknowledged," at some time, when less acquainted with the subject than I now am, concerning the "change in the numbering," does not and will not affect the facts. The "original text," from which, agreeably to the title, my edition has been carefully reprinted, bears the same designating numbers which appear in my volume. The "original text" is that which ALEXANDER HAMILTON constantly preferred and forwarded to his most valued friends. I ask for nothing more. Your obedient servant,

HENRY B. DAWSON.

### City Conveyances.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Much has lately been written, and more has been said, about our over-crowding our City cars and omnibuses, until all, or nearly all, are satisfied that the things which ought to be our greatest conveniences and comforts are, in point of fact, serious nuisances, that ought to be and must be abated. In the TIMES of Friday last is an article in which it is stated that a petition has been sent to the Legislature, asking for some law to prevent the impositions practiced by the proprietors of the railways and omnibuses in over-crowding their vehicles, and the hope is expressed that it may be successful. If the hope refers to the prevention of the imposition rather than to the passage of the law, I heartily concur with you; but I doubt if the remedy for the evil is to come from the Legislature, and, therefore, we are only wasting time in calling for aid from that quarter.

Over-crowded conveyances are not the only nuisances to which our citizens are subjected. Spitting in cars and omnibuses is another, as bad, if not worse, and we might as well go to the Legislature for aid in abating this, as for the other. The two have a common origin, and spring entirely from our own bad manners and depraved habits, and neither will be abated, I imagine, by means of legislative action, for we cannot be legislated into good manners; unless it be by legislation in the family circle. It strikes me that all who have written about our over-crowded vehicles, and who have worked themselves up to a degree of indignation on the subject, have failed to place the blame in the matter upon the right persons, and consequently have failed also in proposing the proper remedy. The cars and omnibuses themselves certainly are not to blame; nor do I think their owners are either, except it may be for not furnishing vehicles enough to carry all the passengers that offer. But if you, or I, or ten, or twenty others crowd ourselves into a vehicle, the seats of which are already full, *we* are the offenders, and we *should* be and *are* rightfully voted nuisances by the previous occupants, who suffer by our intrusion. It is sheer nonsense to blame the owner of the vehicle for that which is clearly due to our own bad manners. Your article referred to above says: "We have seen policemen in Broadway put three ladies into an omnibus in which every seat had been taken and paid for. A policeman who will do this ought to be dismissed." Begging your pardon, I submit that your so-called "ladies" are the only offenders in the case. The policeman's duty is to protect and aid all who come within his range, and he does this when he assists ladies into an omnibus in Broadway, or elsewhere; it is the ladies' business to know whether there is room in the omnibus before they enter, for this they can learn at a glance; and if they are really ladies, I do not think they will enter unless there are vacant seats. I will walk in the rain, any day, from the City Hall to Union Park before I will be the thirteenth passenger in an omnibus having seats only for twelve. But I am in a miserably small minority, for I seldom ride up or down, now-a-days, without having more or less well dressed (and generally *young*) men crowd themselves in an already full omnibus, and stand there, so many living provoking nuisances. Now the remedy for this crying evil does not call so much for a change on the part of the owners of the vehicles, as it does for a change on the part of the occupants. Let it once come to be considered *decidedly bad manners* to take a *standing* passage in a car or omnibus, and the evil will be in a great measure cured.

It has been proposed as a remedy against overcrowding, that passengers who cannot be accommodated with seats should ride gratis. This is another great mistake. The true plan would be to charge them double or even treble fare. When viewed aright it will appear really a species of meanness of the worst sort on the part of passengers that causes the evil. If every one was noble-minded enough, either to have a seat to which he felt himself entitled, or to adopt the alternative of walking, the "stand-up" passengers would be "nowhere." Now I am an owner of neither omnibus or car, nor have I an interest in either beyond six cents at a time for a ride; therefore I cannot be accused of selfishness when I propose for the adoption of every man and woman of this metropolis my plan, viz.: to ride in a public vehicle only when I can have a seat. Let every one act up to this rule and we will have what we all so much desire, REFORM.

[The carrying out of the principle advocated above by our correspondent, would result in the abolition of nearly all laws and legal regulations, and would leave the ordering of society to individual morals and manners. In the matter referred to, as in so many greater matters, the correct action of all the individuals who compose society cannot be relied upon; and the value of law, here as elsewhere, is in good part to control the defects and supply the deficiencies of personal character. One of the main values of the proposed law regarding city conveyances would be that it would compel companies to furnish more and better accommodation to the public, and thus take away the temptation to commit those breaches of social etiquette which often the best bred people are led into in our city conveyances.]

### An American Artist in Italy.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Allow me to correct an error into which your able correspondent, in his highly interesting review of American artists in Italy, has fallen, when alluding to the very promising young sculptor, Mr. MONTAGUE HANDLEY, who is not a Baltimorean, but a New-Yorker, son of the late Capt. HANDLEY, of the British army. He is the artist who has contributed a valuable marble bust to the New-York Fair in aid of the Sanitary Commission. What has probably given rise to this erroneous impression is the fact that one of his first works, "Diana," a decided success, has been purchased by Mrs. ALBERT, of Baltimore, on her visit to Rome.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 7, 1864.

### Sprinkling Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 10, 1864.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Will you please call attention, through the columns of your valuable paper, to the fact that since last Winter there has been but a single attempt to lay the dust in the great public thoroughfare of Broadway by sprinkling that street.

The consequence is that a stratum of dust has collected there, which is gradually carried off in the lungs, eyes and clothes of passengers, thereby causing them serious inconvenience, to say nothing of the various diseases which it induces. I hope that these lines will have the effect of abating this nuisance.

### Season Tickets to the Fair.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I see that "season tickets" are to be issued by the Sanitary Committee of the Fair about to be held in this City; and I wish to call their attention to the abuse of the system at that recently held in Brooklyn. Several instances have come to my knowledge where the purchaser of the season ticket, after using it himself, and lending it to his friends, has sold it at a discount to some one else, who pursued the same course, and so on *ad infinitum*. Couldn't some plan be devised by which to prevent any person other than the original purchaser from using it? UNION.

### Band for Colored Troops.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Would it not be well to encourage colored men of musical talent to form a Band of their own? So that when their brethren return crowned with laurels from the seat of Slavery and war, they may march to martial music which will not suffer in comparison with those who thought it beneath their dignity to escort the soldiers of the Union. Some two scors years since it was the pride of the "Philadelphia Blues"—then Capt. now Gen. PATTERSON, to be led by FRANK JOHNSON'S colored Band. A Band superior to many now in our City, and inferior to none. E. A.

### The Vote in Tioga.

OWEGO, Tioga Co., N. Y., March 9, 1864.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The vote cast in this county yesterday was very light—scarcely half the usual poll—but, with the exception of two election districts, almost unanimous for the amendment. In one district in the town of Tioga, and one in the town of Barton, both strongly coppery, the reptiles came out and gave a majority against the measure. In the rest of the county the Copperheads, with very few exceptions, refused to vote. TIOGA.

### A Card.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 5, 1864.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Inasmuch as there is not a word of truth in the current report that I have undertaken the editorial charge of the Rochester *Democrat*, and as I really have not time to hear continual applications from type-founders, advertising agents and assistant editors, pray do me the favor to contradict the statement you published the other day, and so relieve from considerable personal annoyance one who likes the New-York Press quite well enough to stick by it.

AUGUSTUS MAVERICK.

## THE LATE PELATIAH PERIT.

### Special Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held Friday afternoon, to take action in regard to the death of the late President of the Board, Hon. PELATIAH PERIT. There was a large attendance.

A. A. Low, Esq., President, on opening the meeting, made a very appropriate and feeling speech. He recounted many of the features of Mr. PERIT'S long and useful life, dwelling especially upon the attributes of fidelity, integrity, generosity and promptness which Mr. PERIT possessed and exercised to an unusual degree. He was, Mr. Low said, foremost in every good work; first in every enterprise; first in every philanthrophic movement, and imbued with the "charity that thinketh no evil." His long connection with leading commercial and charitable institutions has rendered his name honorde and endeared among all.

At the conclusion of President Low's remarks, Mr. JOHN C. GREEN offered the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That in the death of the late member and President of this Board, the Chamber desire to express recognition of the agency of Divine Providence, and briefly record their sense of the virtues and high qualities of their departed associate.

*Resolved*, That the Chamber bow with reverence and cheerful submission to the Sovereign decree, which, while removing from this sphere of service an honored and esteemed colleague, has permitted him a life of seventy-eight years of signal activity and usefulness.

*Resolved*, That by early and wise training, by a liberal education, by careful subsequent cultivation of his mental and moral powers and practice in the affairs of life, Mr. PERIT was eminently fitted for the successful discharge of the duties which he assumed. As a merchant and a member of society and of this Chamber, he was ever intelligent, courteous and of spotless integrity; as a presiding officer, impartial, prompt and skillful. He was especially distinguished for benevolence and a broad catholic charity that knew no distinction or race or condition.

*Resolved*, That the Chamber deems this a fitting occasion to express their belief that the crowning grace of Mr. PERIT'S character was his deep, intelligent, consistent and abiding faith. From this source he drew, as from a perennial fountain, motives of action, rules of life, incentives to diligence and perseverance in duty and inspirations of cheerfulness and hopefulness, which, behind the darkest cloud, ever discerned a ray of light which beckoned onward, and brought a life of high usefulness to a happy close.

Mr. GREEN made a few remarks eulogistic of the life and character of the deceased, as did EX-Mayor OPDYKE and President KING, of Columbia College.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, after which the Chamber adjourned.

### Personal.

List of Americans registered at Gun's American Agency, No. 17 Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London, England, for week ending Feb. 27, 1864:

John C. Phillips, Jr., Boston: H. H. Wright, Boston; Alexander S. Moore, New-York; W. H. Wilkinson, Massachusetts; James Laurie, Hartford; James Albro and lady, New-York; L. K. Albro, New-York; William Herrick, New-York; James K. Herrick, New-York; Henry Sternes, Vermont; Wm. W. Colket, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Coggill, New-York; Mrs. William Mitchell, New-York; L. Gosling and lady, New-York; Isaac Gosling, New-York; Mrs. Julius Hart, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Colgate, New-York; J. Dalton and daughter, New-York; J. A. Hobart and wife, San Francisco, Cal.


### Caution.

TO TH DRUG TRADE AND FANCY DEALERS
THE NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS
PIRATED.
PROSECUTIONS COMMENCED.

In vindication of their own rights and for the protection of the public, the undersigned have resolved to invoke the aid of the law in all cases in which their celebrated Perfume, "The Night Blooming Cereus," is or may be counterfeited or simulated. An injunction has already been obtained from the Supreme Court against certain jobbing houses of this City prohibiting them from selling a preparation purporting to be the Night Blooming Cereus, made by D. & G. A. Wright, of Philadelphia. A prosecution has been commenced in Philadelphia, and others will be instituted here forthwith. The law of this State, on the subject, is simple and to the point. It constitutes the copying or counterfeiting of trade-marks a criminal offence, as also the sale of the articles which bear the fraudulent symbols. This law will be enforced to the utmost by the subscribers against all who trench upon their rights, as sole manufacturers and proprietors of the Night Blooming Cereus for the Handkerchief.

This rare perfume, it is admitted, cannot be successfully imitated. The secret of its preparation is confined to the firm who manufacture and own it. Labels, however, are more easily copied than subtle chemical combinations, and it is therefore intended that the *enterprise* of the individuals who hope to cheat the public by mock externals, shall be promptly suppressed by the strong hand of Justice. PHALON & SON, No. 517 Broadway.

**Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the** same prices as before the commencement of the war: this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c., but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

**Steinway & Sons**—
Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, have removed their warerooms to their new marble building,
Nos. 71 and 72 East 14th-st.,
Between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

**Gold Pens.**
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye.**
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

**Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility,** ARISING FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.—New and reliable treatment; valuable essays sent by mail free of charge. Address Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN, Box No. 1,421, Philadelphia.

**Spring Style of Gents' Hats Ready,** Standard Price, $5. BURKE, No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.


### MARRIED.

GALLAGHER—STEVENS.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Friday, March 11, by Rev. E. M. Johnson, Mr. J. P. GALLAGHER, Acting Mnsign, U. S. N., to Miss SARAH E. STEVENS, both of Marblehead. No cards.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

### DIED.

ADAMS.—In this City, on Friday, March 11, EUGENIE D. DANELS, wife of the late John P. Adams, and daughter of the late Commodore John D. Daneis, of Baltimore, in the 44th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at 2½ o'clock this day, (Sunday,) at her late residence, corner of 55th-st. and 2d-av. The remains will then be taken to Baltimore for interment.

BOND.—On Friday, March 11, SUSAN, wife of Joseph W. Bond, and daughter of the late J. Sherman Brownell, in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 33 Grove-st., this day, (Sunday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

DOUBLEDAY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, March 11, of scarlet fever, THOMAS V., son of Wm. E. and Ellen M. Doubleday, aged 6 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 90 1st-place, on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 2½ P. M.

HEDGES.—In this City, on Monday, March 7, WILLIAM W. HEDGES, son of Stephen and Lucy A. Hedges, of Hudson, N. Y., aged 29 years.

His funeral took place on Friday, March 11, from the residence of his parents, at Hudson.

LUDLOW.—At her residence, in Westchester, on Friday evening, March 11, ELIZABETH LUDLOW, widow of the late Gabriel Verplanck Ludlow, in the 83d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, Robert H. and Edward H. Ludlow, are requested to attend her funeral, at St. Peter's Church, Westchester, on Monday next, 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at Harlem Bridge for those who wish to attend.

MYERS.—On Friday, March 11, ANN MYERS, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. John Thompson, No. 163 East 18th-st.

NEWMAN.—On Saturday morning, March 12, Officer HENRY NEWMANN, aged 48 years, 10 months and 21 days.

Relatives and friends, likewise the members of the 26th and 20th Police Precincts, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 84 West 40th-st., at 2 o'clock P. M. this day, (Sunday,) March 13, without further invitation.

ROLLO.—The funeral of Mr. SAMUEL A. ROLLO will be held at 2 o'clock P. M. this day, (Sunday,) the 13th inst. at his late residence, Plainfield, N. J.

RANDOLPH.—On Friday morning, March 11, URSULA MADIN, daughter of Anson D. F. Randolph, aged 3 years and 6 months.

Funeral on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, from No. 129 West 45th st.

SEELY.—At Chester, Orange County, N. Y., on Wednesday afternoon, March 10, GABRIEL SEELY, in the 75th year of his age.

SEELYE.—Suddenly, on Saturday evening, March 12, ALEXANDER K., infant son of Edgar and Elizabeth B. Seelye.

VAN WAGENEN.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, March 11, LAURA B., wife of Wm. M. Van Wagenen.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father-in-law, No. 263 North Broad-st., on Monday, the 14th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

VAN VECHTEN.—In this City, on Friday, March 11, of pneumonia, MARY VAN ZANDT, wife of A. V. W. Van Vechten.

The relatives and friends, and also those of her father, Robert Lane, and of her brother, P. Van Zandt Lane, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 14th inst., at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 6th-av. and 29th-st., at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

YOUNG.—On Friday, March 11, Mrs. MARY YOUNG, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her sons-in-law, Gabriel P. and Henry T. Gratacap, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Henry T. Gratacap, No. 42 West 29th-st., on Sunday afternoon, the 13th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WASTE.—LECTURE REPEATED BY special request.—The Third Lecture of the Course, on the "Parable of the Prodigal Son," lately delivered by Rev. C. H. A. BULKLEY, will be repeated, by particular request, in the Park Tabernacle, Cumberland-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Waste.* Young men particularly invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Prayer for the Sick.* "Is any sick among you? let him call for the elders of the church; and let them pray over him; and the prayer of faith shall save the sick."—James v., 14. Rev. Dr. DOBBS will preach at 10½ A. M. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

PEWS FOR SALE—AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE an estate, by JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the basement, on March 26, 1864, at 12 o'clock, St. Bartholomew's Church, (Rev. Dr. COOK.) Pews Nos. 111, 113, 106. No 104 is one of the most eligibly situated. St. Thomas' Church, (Rev. Dr. MORGAN,) Pew No. 23. For particulars, inquire of JAS. M. MILLER, No. 28 Pine-st.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE—NO. 720 BROADway.—Rev. C. C. GOSS will deliver a discourse SUNDAY EVENING to the sorrowing and the sad, on *The Bright Side of Life; or, Benefits of Adversity.* Public Children's meeting at 3 o'clock. Strangers, young men and families welcome.

FOR THE ARMY.—THE U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION will hold a meeting in the Church of the Mediator, Lexington-av., corner of East 30th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING. Addresses may be expected from Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, Rev. GEORGE BRINGHURST of Philadelphia, and Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

ADVENTISTS WHO CAN NO LONGER ask worship at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on account of the doctrine of the non-resurrection of the wicked being there promulgated, will meet with other friends of Bible truth, on SUNDAY, March 13, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., in Room No. 18 Cooper Institute. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY, corner Madison and Catharine. The twenty-third in the Course of Sabbath Evening Sermons will be delivered by Rev. Dr. S. IRENÆUS PRIME, of New-York, on SABBATH, March 13, at 7½ P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Rev. A. McGLASHAN, pastor.

DISPENSATIONAL AND NATURAL JUDGMENT will form the subject of a discourse to be delivered by GEORGE STORRS, at Room No. 24 COOPER INSTITUTE, on TUESDAY EVENING next, March 15, at 7½ o'clock. The object of this discourse is to show that the judgments of God are always meted out on this earth, and never exceed the threatened penalty.

HELL—ITS ORIGIN, HISTORY, DESTINY. Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will deliver the eighth discourse on this subject, at Historical Society's Building, 2d-av., 11th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Is Hell a Lake of Fire and Brimstone?* MORNING Service, 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Christianity and Woman.* Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY.—No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. F. C. EWER, Rector of Christ Church, will preach the Quarterly Sermon in this church next SUNDAY EVENING. A special collection will be made in its behalf.

ST. JOHN'S INDEPENDENT METHODIST CHURCH, 41st-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. THOMAS MARSDEN, of the M. E. Church, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. R. H. BOURNE, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at 7½ P. M. (in his clerical robes, of course.) Free seats, and a cordial welcome to strangers.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The "Children's Service" on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Addresses from visitors desired. Strangers and friends of missions among the children of the poor, are cordially invited. Direct route through Broadway and Worth-st. to the Points.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. JOSEPH J. SMITH; AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Communion. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; Preaching by Rev. J. B. WALKER. The public invited. Seats free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Evening subject, *Recognition in the Other World*, being the last lecture on Pilgrim's Progress. Sabbath School at 9 A. M., and 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, 28TH-ST. AND MADISON-AV.—Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach his ninth anniversary sermon on SUNDAY MORNING next, 13th inst. In the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, Rt. Rev. Bishop TALBOT will give an account of his late missionary journey to New Mexico.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE hall corner 8th-av. and 33d-st.: Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, minister. Regular services morning and evening. Subject for evening—*Predicted Method of the Jewish Restoration to Palestine—Startling Facts, etc.* Services 7½ o'clock.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE services will be held in the Chapel of Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Rev. Dr. DYER will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., in the AFTERNOON.

ENEMIES.—THE REV. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT will deliver a discourse on this subject at the Implace Congregational Church (Fulton-av., corner Hoyt st.) SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the mor

**Supreme Court of the United States.**

The following is a statement of the cases argued before the Supreme Court of the United States since our last report:

WELLS' PATENT FOR MANUFACTURING HAT BODIES.

Nos. 141, 231 and 233.—*Henry A. Burr, Complainant and Appellant, vs. Peter S. Duryee, Henry H. Jacques, and Henry W. Duryee, Respondents and Appellees.*

These are appeals from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey. Burr is the assignee of a patent granted to Henry A. Wells on the 25th of April, 1846, for "an improvement in the machinery for making hat bodies, and in the process of their manufacture." This patent was surrendered in 1856, and reissued in two separate and distinct patents, one for the improved machine, and the other for the process. In 1860 these patents were extended for seven years; and afterward in December, 1860, they were again surrendered and re-issued with what were alleged to be amended specifications.

The bill filed by the plaintiff in the court below charged that by a contract under seal between the owners of this patent and the parties representing the present respondents, on the 7th of November, 1848, the respondents were authorized to "use either one or two machines, constructed according to said patent, with all improvements," &c., for all time to come, in the City of Newark, and there only, and by one manufacturing concern, and to be used only for hats manufactured by them, and not in manufacturing hat bodies, for sale in an unfinished state, or for any other persons. For this the licensees were to pay $500 a year, in quarterly installments, as long as they continued to use the machines; and in case the machines were used contrary to the terms of the license, or the payments were not made within thirty days after they became due, the contract was to cease and become void, and be thereby absolutely canceled.

The bill then charged that the respondents had no right or title to use the two machines referred to, or any other machines under the agreement, because it had become canceled and annulled by the acts of the parties, and that the complainant had given notice to the respondents that he considered the agreement annulled and had ever since refused to accept payments under it. The breaches of the agreement charged on the respondents were that they had constructed, without authority, two machines in addition to the two furnished by the complainant, (one of which he had replaced by a new one) with which they were manufacturing hat bodies for sale in an unfinished state, in violation of the license, and that they had four other machines, differing in some of the details of their construction, on which they manufactured hat bodies for sale, and thus competed with the complainant.

The respondents in their answer did not deny the validity of the letters patent originally granted to Wells, and which they were licensed to use although they objected to the validity of the reissues. They denied that they had used more than two machines constructed according to Wells patent, or sold hat bodies made on them, or in anywise broken the covenant of the deed of license. They averred that the quarterly payments were regularly made up to Jan. 1, 1861, and until the complainant refused to receive it, were always ready to pay the annuity according to the letter of their contract. They claimed that the additional machines they were using were constructed according to the patent of SETH BOYDEN, which did not infringe the Wells patent.

The complainant also craimed, as assignee of a patent granted to Alva B. Taylor in 1856, for an improvement in the machine for making hat bodies, and of a patent granted to Lansing E. Hopkins.

The court below decided that Boyden's Machine did not infringe any combination or devices justly claimed in the Hopkins patent, upon which the complainant relied, and therefore dismissed the bill. From this decision the complainant took an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. He contends that Wells was the first inventor of the combination of machinery by which hat bodies were enabled to be made otherwise than by hand; that he was the first to introduce the combination of the guiding apparatus with the perforated cone and trunk, so as to give shape and direction to the fur, and that the patent of Boyden was a mere change of form to accomplish the same result, and that, therefore, it was an infringement of the Wells patent. He also contends that the respondents having in their license admitted the validity of the Wells patent, were stopped from setting up any other patent in opposition to it. He also contends that the patents of Hopkins and Taylor, are not essential to be relied upon in support of his rights, and claims under the original Wells patent to be entitled to the means of manufacturing hat bodies therein described, and, also, to such mechanism as accomplishes the same result by substantially the same mode of operation.

CALIFORNIA LAND CLAIMS.

No. 145.—*The United States, Appellants, vs. Juan Moreno, Appellee.*—Moreno, the claimant of land under a Mexican grant, applied to the Board of Land Commissioners, in California, appointed under the act of 1851, for the confirmation of his claim. The Board confirmed the claim for three leagues of land, bordering on Temecula. On appeal the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of California allowed eleven leagues. From this decision the United States appeal to the Supreme Court, contending that the original grant was but for one league.

No. 149.—*The United States, Appellants, vs. Augustin Olvera and others, Appellees.*—This was a claim under a Mexican grant to a tract of land known by the name of *Los Alamos y Agua Caliente*, which had been originally granted to Pedro Carillo, but became subjected to denouncement for the non-performance by him of the conditions of his grant. The Board of Land Commissioners rejected the claim upon grounds since overruled by the Supreme Court in Fremont's case. The District Court of the United States for the Southern District of California, reversed the decree of the commissioners and confirmed the claim. The United States' appeal to the Supreme Court on the ground that the grant to Olvera having been made after the declaration of war by the United States against Mexico, cannot be regarded by our courts. The claimant contends that his grant is to be regarded as dating from the denouncement, which was anterior to the declaration of war.

—The London *Review* says: Victor Hugo is said to be busily engaged correcting the proof-sheets of his work on Shakespeare, which will bear the title, *Shakespeare, by V. H.*, his conscious inferiority not allowing him to place his name on the same page with our great dramatist. It will be published by M. Paguerre and Messrs. Lacroix & Co., who give him £2,000 for the copyright of the first edition. His other new book, *Les Chansons des Rues et des Bois*, has been withdrawn from the printer, and will not appear before next year. It was Mr. Lacroix who boldly staked his entire capital upon the copyright of *Les Miserables*, after larger houses had declined to give the great price asked.

**Movements of European Steamers.**

FROM AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canada | Mar. 16 | Boston | Liverpool. |
| Sidon | Mar. 16 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| City of New-York | Mar. 19 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Bavaria | Mar. 19 | New-York | Southampton. |
| Anglo-Saxon | Mar. 23 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Edinburgh | Mar. 26 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Arabia | Mar. 30 | Boston | Liverpool. |
| Germania | April 2 | New-York | Southampton. |
| China | April 6 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Teutonia | April 16 | New-York | Southampton. |
| Borussia | April 30 | New-York | Southampton. |
| Saxonia | May 14 | New-York | Southampton. |

FROM EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Limerick | Feb. 20 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Edinburgh | Mar. 2 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Jura | Mar. 3 | Liverpool | Portland. |
| Arabia | Mar. 5 | Liverpool | Boston. |
| City of Cork | Mar. 5 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Germania | Mar. 8 | Southampton | New-York. |
| Olympus | Mar. 8 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| City of Washington | Mar. 9 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| China | Mar. 12 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Africa | Mar. 19 | Liverpool | Boston. |
| Teutonia | Mar. 19 | Southampton | New-York. |
| Persia | Mar. 26 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Borussia | April 2 | Southampton | New-York. |
| Saxonia | April 16 | Southampton | New-York. |

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Columbia | Mar. 12 | New York | *New-Orleans. |
| Geo. Cromwell | Mar. 12 | New-York | New Orleans. |
| Roanoke | Mar. 16 | New-York | Havana. |
| Morning Star | Mar. 19 | New-York | New-Orleans. |
| Corsica | Mar. 26 | New-York | *Nassau. |
| Evening Star | April 2 | New-York | *New-Orleans. |

* Via Havana.

For California.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Illinois | Mar. 14 | New-York | Panama. |

For the South Pacific, &c.

The Mails for the South Pacific and Central America, per steamship *Illinois*, (Pier 3,) close at 10:30 A. M. on Monday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad).....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

## AUCTION SALES

PUBLIC AUCTION OF THE HOMESTEAD OF THE LATE ASA WHITEHEAD, AT NEWARK, NEW-JERSEY.—The subscribers will sell at Public Auction for account of the Executors of the late Asa Whitehead, on WEDNESDAY, March 16, at 3 P. M., on the premises, the above property, in lots to suit purchasers.

It is the most desirable property for private residences now offered for sale in the City of Newark. It consists of a front of 240 feet on Broad-st., facing the South-Park, and embracing the whole front of the block between Pennington and Tichenor sts.; it extends in depth 200 feet on Pennington-st., and 260 feet on Tichenor-st., and includes a large and commodious family mansion, in perfect repair, a stable, &c. The grounds are well stocked with valuable fruit trees, evergreens and shrubbery. It is within three minutes' walk of the Chestnut-st. Depot on the New-Jersey Railroad, from which cars communicate with New-York every half-hour during the morning and afternoon; time forty minutes. The Broad-st. Railroad affords convenient communication with the upper part of the city. A map of the premises, with lots laid out, may be seen at the office of the undersigned. Terms accommodating and made known on the day of sale. KING & BOND,

No. 200 Broad-st., Newark.

## AUCTION SALES.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the powers vested in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, by an ordinance of the Common Council, passed Feb. 22, 1844, and an act of the Legislature of this State, passed May 13, 1845, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of April, 1864, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the following real estate belonging to the City of New-York, viz.:

1. One lot of land on the south side of City Hall-place, in the City of New-York, between Chambers and Reade streets.

2. One lot of land on the west side of Main-street, in the City of Brooklyn, between Water-street and the East River.

Maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Offie, Hall of Records, on and after March 20, 1864.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. of the purchase money and expenses of auction and sale to be paid at the Comptroller's Office immediately after the sale; thirty per cent. on the 1st day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the balance may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from May 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 9, 1864.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT,
under direction of Richard E. Mount, Jr., Special Guardian.
Woodlawn, known as the
MOFFAT ESTATE.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.
will sell at auction, on
WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1864,
at 12 o'clock,
at the Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York,

105TH-ST.—13 lots, south side, 200 ft. west of 11th-av.
11TH-AV.—4 lots on west side, corner of 106th-st.
106TH-ST.—12 lots on north side, commencing 200 ft. west of 11th-av.
105TH-ST.—12 lots on north side, commencing 200 ft. west of 11th-av.
106TH-ST.—12 lots on south side, 100 ft. west of 11th-av.
106TH-ST.—24 lots, north side, 100 ft. west of 11th-av.
107TH-ST.—24 lots on north side, commencing 100 ft. west of 11th-av.

BROADWAY AND 106TH-ST.—Triangular piece of ground on Broadway, 106th-st and 11th av.

BROADWAY.—4 lots on west side, commencing at 106th-st. and running through to 11th-av.

11TH-AV.—4 lots on east side, commencing at 105th-st.

BROADWAY AND 105TH-ST.—Northwest corner.

12TH-AV.—6 lots, commencing northeast corner 107th-st.

108TH-ST.—2 lots, south side, 100 ft. east of 12th-av; 25x100.11 each.

108TH-ST.—2 lots, south side, commencing 250 ft. east of 12th-av.

107TH-ST.—2 lots, north side, commencing 100 ft. east of 12th-av.

107TH-ST.—3 lots, north side, commencing 250 ft. east of 12th-av.

ALSO—2 gores on the north side of of 107th-st., between 11th and 12th avs.

ALSO—All the water-right in front of said tract.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., adjoining Bank of Commerce.

VALUABLE FERRY FRANCHISES AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, April 11, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the first day of May, 1864:

*The Lease* of the Ferry now established from the foot of Houston-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

*The Lease* of the Ferry now established from the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, New-York, to Greenpoint, L. I.

*The Lease* of the Ferry now established from the foot of Grand-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

*The Lease* of the Ferry now established from the foot of Chambers-street, North River, New-York, to the foot of Pavonia avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

*The Lease* of the Ferry now established from the foot of Christopher-street, North River, New-York, to Hoboken, N. J.

*The said Several Ferry Leases* will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

*The conditions* and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

*The Lease* for each of the above named Ferries to be made to conform to the requirement of the City Charter in relation to Ferries, and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said ferry or ferries agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter from time to time be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

*The purchaser* of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller for the punctual payment of the rent, quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps, to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force-pump, with not less than 400 feet of hose of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, or his Assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which service the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 21st day of March, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the Cargo of the prize steamer BANSHEE, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
HARDWARE,
DRUGS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
PAPER,
STATIONERY,
&c., &c., &c.

R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, MARCH 14, at 9 o'clock A. M., precisely, for the benefit of the Brooklyn and L. I. Sanitary Fair, the furniture of Knickerbocker Hall. 85 caneseat chairs, 70 pine tables, 38 silver-plated casters, box knives, 1 ship's caboose, 1 extra large Stewart's cook-stove, with fixtures, 3 large Sandford's challenge heaters, about 300 feet of stove pipe. Terms cash, before delivery, with a satisfactory deposit from every purchaser.

## AUCTION SALES.

MARKET CELLARS AND OTHER PROPERTY OF THE CORPORATION TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction market cellars, houses and lots, hay scales, and other corporation property, for a term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

CORPORATION PIERS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will on MONDAY, the 28th day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, the docks, piers and slips belonging to the Corporation, (the leases of which have or will expire on the 1st day of May, 18 4,) for the term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office, where maps will also be shown of the adjacent wharves, piers, &c.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

## PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF C. MMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 14th instant, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz:

2,250 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops: bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

*The Beef to be received at such Inspection-yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.*

500,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY-SMOKED NEW BACON SIDES.

The bacon to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated

20,667 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat-hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and bungs seased.

1,000,000 pounds of first quality HARD BREAD, to be made of good sound White Ohio or other equally good *state-branded* flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard heretofore established; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds bread to each box; boxes to be made of fully seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single pieces, or if of two pieces, tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The Flour and Bread will also be examined by the inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour, or in any other respect, is inferior to the standard samples. Bidders to state the location of their bakeries, where they can begin their deliveries, and how much bread they can deliver daily.

2,500 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white flint corn; sample of package to accompany proposals.

150,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

150,000 pounds first quality SPLIT PEAS, to be packed in suitable barrels.

60,000 pounds first quality white flint-corn HOMINY, size Nos. 3 and 4, in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

20,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ⅓ Green, ⅓ Souchong, ⅓ Oolong; packages to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop number, and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

300,000 pounds of clean, dry, BROWN SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

50,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from cider or whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the whisky-vinegar taking thirty five grains bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the cider-vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 32 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of vinegar offered and the kind of package.

2,000 gallons of superior BOURBON WHISKY; barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required as above.

Bidders for whisky will state whether they can furnish more of the same kind, and at the same price, if so required, during the month of April.

12,000 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly cleansed article; to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Samples of the rye, in the natural state as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

POTATOES—Such quantity as may be required during the month of April, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of April, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of flour, corn meal, beans, peas, hominy, tea, sugar and rye must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this Advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as the case may be, of contents, with gross, tare and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *that the party has complied with the provisions*, will be required for all the meats, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipments.

*Banks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."*

B. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, March 16th instant, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new primary school house in Monroe-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said furniture are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st., and the proposals must be in accordance therewith. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

EDWARD L. CAREY,
THOMAS SHIELDS,
MICHAEL CORLIS,
JAMES MOORE,
} Committee.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 2, 1864.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OFFICE, Feb. 4, 1864.

MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Committee will receive proposals up to the 8th April next from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance, in steam vessels, of a monthly mail between the City of Kingston, in this island, and the City of New-York, in the United States of America, and vice versa, under the authority of the acts of this island, 22d Vic. c. 48, 23 Vic. c. 11, and 27 Vic. c. 1, to provide steam communication between this Island the United States of America.

The terms and conditions, including the period for which the contract will be made, known on application to Messrs. THOMSON, HANKEY & CO., Mincing-lane, London, JEREMIAH LEAYCRAFT, Esq., New-York, or at this office.

Tenders for this service are to be addressed and sent to the Secretary of the Executive Committee of Jamaica, Spanish Town.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 15, 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office for the grading, masonry and bridging of the extension of the road of this company from Hackettstown to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, (a distance of 23 miles,) until SATURDAY, the 26th day of March next.

Maps, profiles, plans and specifications, with blank forms for proposals and approximate estimates of quantities, will be in readiness at this office on and after Saturday, March 12. J. B. BASSINGER, Chief Engineer.

OLD RIGGING JUNK FOR THE NAVY.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Tuesday, the 15th day of March next, for 150,000 pounds of best old rigging junk for the manufacture of oakum, to be delivered free of all expense to the Government, at the U. S. Navy-yard, Brooklyn, as per sample there, within ninety days from the date of the acceptance of proposal.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1864.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

## PROPOSALS.

COUNTY LOAN FOR $200,000.

PROPOSALS FOR $200,000 OF "RIOT DAMAGES INDEMNITY BONDS" OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY, March 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000) of "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, approved by the Mayor March 7, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1882.

The proposals will state the amount desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively, together with the premiums thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 9, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 8, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, 14th inst., for the following articles, viz.:

Buckskins, each.
Saddle Blankets, ₰ pair.
Paint Brushes, 000, 0. Fitches and Sash Tools, ₰ doz.
Sash Brushes, ₰ doz.
Dust Brushes, (painters',) ₰ doz.
Wall Brushes, 10 knot, whitewash, ₰ doz.
Corn Brooms, ₰ doz.
Stable Brooms, rattan, ₰ doz.
Bed Buckets, cedar or pine, ₰ doz.
Gum Buckets, ₰ doz.
Edge Blacking, ₰ gallon.
Borax, best refined, ₰ lb.
Chalk, white, ₰ lb.
Glue, best Irish, ₰ lb.
Hides, raw, green, for covering saddles, packed in tight barrels in pickle, ₰ side.
Hides, thong, for sewing covering on saddles, packed in tight barrels, in pickle, ₰ side.
Chin Straps, 2¾ and 2 inch, ₰ lb.
Nuts, ¼, ⅜, 5-16, 7-16, ½, 9-16, ⅝, 11-16, ¾.
Nuts, 1, 1⅛, 1¼ inch hole, ₰ lb.
Rope, Manila, ¾, ½, ⅝, ¾, 1 inch diameter, ₰ lb.
Sheep Skins, for Smiths' aprons, each.
Bagging Twine, in 12 lb. packages, ₰ lb.
White Lead, pure, in oil, 25, 50, and 100 lb. kegs, ₰ lb.
White Lead, pure, dry, 5 and 10 lb. papers, ₰ lb.
Venetian Red, English, in oil, 5, 20 and 50 lb. packages, ₰ lb.
Venetian Red, English, dry, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₰ lb.
Prussian Blue, in oil, 3, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₰ lb.
Prussian Blue, dry, 1 lb. packages, ₰ lb.
Lamp Black, ½ and 1 lb. papers, ₰ lb.
Yellow Ochre, dry, 5, 10 and 20 lb. papers, ₰ lb.
Chrome Green, dry, 5 and 10 lb. papers, ₰ lb.
Chrome Green, in oil, 3, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₰ lb.
Burnt Umber, in oil, 3, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₰ lb.
Drop black, dry, 1, 2 and 3 lb. packages, ₰ lb.
English vermilion, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₰ lb.
American vermilion, 1 lb. packages, ₰ lb.
Brown paint, in oil, 3, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₰ lb.
Spanish brown, dry, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₰ lb.
Black paint, in oil, 3 and 10 lb. packages, ₰ lb.
Chrome yellow, dry, 1, 2 and 3 lb. packages, ₰ lb.
Camel hair pencils (striping) ₰ doz.
Chamois skins, each.
Putty in kegs, ₰ lb.
Spirits turpentine, ₰ gallon.
Linseed oil, boiled, ₰ gallon.
Linseed oil, raw, ₰ gallon.
Neatsfoot Oil, ₰ gallon.
Coach Varnish, No. 1, ₰ gallon.
Copal Varnish, ₰ gallon.
Japan Varnish, Drying, ₰ gallon.
All the paints in oil, oil and varnish, to be put in tight cans and barrels, and the contents plainly marked on each package. All the articles of the foregoing list to be of the best quality of their kind, and to be well packed and delivered at place of shipment in this City without expense to the United States. Persons offering will please send samples, as far as practicable. Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores," and addressed Major STEWART VAN VLIET, Qr. Mr. U. S. A., New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR MILL AT GIESBORO, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 12 o'clock, M., on FRIDAY, March 18, 1864, for furnishing the materials and the erection of a Steam-Mill, with the necessary machinery, (accompanied by plans and specifications,) for the purpose of grinding, cutting, mixing and steaming the forage rations furnished the cavalry horses at Giesboro, D. C., with sufficient capacity to supply ten thousand horses.

The following Board of Officers has been appointed, to whom all plans and specifications and papers referring to the mill will be submitted:

Col. August V. Kautz, Second Ohio Cavalry.
Col. C. R. Lowell, Second Massachusetts Cavalry.
Lieut.-Col. James A. Ekin, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

The plan which promises most economy, and can soonest be erected, will be selected. The greatest promptitude will be required.

No proposal will be considered, unless accompanied by the oath of allegiance, and a certificate from a source known to this Bureau of the responsibility of the parties, and their ability to faithfully execute the contract.

Payments will be made on the completion of the contract, or as soon thereafter as funds may be received.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for the Erection of Steam Mill at Giesboro," and addressed to Lieut.-Col. James A. Ekin, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Any further information will be promptly given, personally or by letter, on application to

JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, March 15, 1864, for the supply of best quality of Ice to U. S. General Hospitals at New-Orleans, La., Baton Rouge, La., Key West, Fla., and Pensacola, Fla., and such points on the coast of Texas as may be occupied as hospitals during the year 1864.

Proposals will state price per hundred pounds delivered daily, as required by Surgeons in charge of Hospitals in the vicinity of above points. Also, price per ton of two thousand pounds, carefully stowed in well constructed ice-houses at the above points, subject to inspection and measurement by the United States.

The following is the estimated quantity required at each point, but the proposals must include all additional amounts required during the year at the same rates:

| | |
|---|---|
| New Orleans | 600 tons. |
| Pensacola | 60 tons. |
| Key West | 60 tons. |
| Baton Rouge | 200 tons. |

The above proposals must be accompanied by a guarantee that the party or parties are responsible, certified to by a United States District Attorney or Clerk of District Court.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified by mail or otherwise that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately be required to enter into contract under bonds to the amount of five thousand dollars.

Bonds to be properly certified to.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposals.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, M. S. K. and Purveyor U. S. A., Washington, D. C., marked "Proposals for Ice."

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the proposals.

Bidders may be present in person when the bids are opened.

The department reserves the right to reject all unsuitable bids.

HENRY JOHNSON,
M. S. K. and Purveyor U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) in St. Louis, till March 25, 1864, for doing the graduation and masonry of about thirty-five (35) miles of the road, being from Holden, in Johnson County, to a section in Jackson County between the Little Blue and Independence. Profiles, list of sections to be let, giving time as to when they must be completed, forms of bids, specifications, &c., can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer in St. Louis.

Bids should be made for each section of about one (1) mile, and no distance greater than ten (10) miles will be let to any party or firm.

Payments will be made monthly in cash, fifteen (15) per cent. being retained till the completion of the work.

Bids should be addressed to GEORGE R. TAYLOR, President, and where the bidder is not personally known to the President or Engineer, he must accompany bid by substantial references, and should give also his post-office address, and he will be informed of the acceptance or rejection of his offer.

The company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

T. McKISSOCK, Ch'f Eng'r and Sup't.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, March 8, 1864.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY.

No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

C. C. C.

For catarrh, colds in the head, loss of smell, &c., use Dr. Carman's Catarrh Cure. Price, 38 cents; by mail, 50 cents. Sold by ADAMS & KELLEY, No. 689 Broadway, and by druggists.

## REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STONE FRONT houses Nos. 11, 13 and 15 Pierpont-st., Brooklyn. These houses are built in the very best manner, and the internal arrangements and finishings are of the first class. Size 21.9 by 60 feet; lots 100 feet; in height five stories, besides basements. Being built uniformly, they could be connected with very little expense, and would then be particularly well adapted for a first-class hotel or large boarding-house. The locality is unsurpassed either in Brooklyn or New-York. Will be sold either separately or together on very favorable terms. Apply to W. W. COLBRON, No. 5 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEMENT brick house on Sands-st., Brooklyn; lot full width, 200 feet deep running through to Prospect-st.; neighborhood good; near the ferries; house about 50 feet deep, with two-story brick extension; has all the modern improvements; the parlors have double sliding doors between them, with clos

# FINANCIAL.

TO CAPITALISTS.

**JERSEY CITY BONDS FOR $265,000, TWENTY YEARS TO RUN, INTEREST SIX PER CENT., SEMI-ANNUALLY, PAYABLE IN JERSEY CITY OR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.**

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, City Hall, Jersey City, N. J., or at the office of M. C. Morgan, Esq., No. 6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st., New-York, until MONDAY, March 21, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for the whole or any part of two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars of Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, authorized by a resolution of the Common Council of Jersey City, passed March 1, 1864, in accordance with the law of the Legislature of New-Jersey authorizing said bonds. Said bonds will be for $1,000 each, with interest coupons attached, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the Hudson County Bank, Jersey City, or at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, and redeemable in twenty years. The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and parties, when notified that their proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Treasurer of Jersey City the sums awarded to them respectively, and the Treasurer's receipt will entitle them to receive from the Comptroller bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, with interest from the date of payment. They will be awarded to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted for less than par, and no conditional bid will be entertained. Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to

HENRY P. COX,
THOS. B. DECKER, } Committee on Finance,
A. A. GADDIS, } Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, March 5, 1864.

Population of Jersey City is about 35,000. City debt, including soldiers' bounty fund as above, $495,000. Valuation of real estate by assessors of 1863, $14,728,685. The Board of Water Commissioners' Loan for water works, which supplies Jersey City, Hoboken City, Hudson City and Lafayette, amounts to $1,189,000, which, by its water rents, is self-sustaining and self-liquidating.

**SHREVE & KENDRICK,**
No. 23 William-st., Office No. 15.
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS AND BONDS, STATE, COUNTY and CITY BONDS. RAILROAD SECURITIES of all descriptions, not quoted at the New-York Stock Exchange, bought and sold on commission.
MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, Eastern Division.
SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD BONDS, (foreclosed.)
MINNESOTA STATE BONDS, issued to Railroads, (interest unpaid and repudiated.)
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, issued to Railroads, (interest unpaid and repudiated.)
BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD STOCK.
INDIANAPOLIS, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD STOCK.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD STOCK.
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH STOCK.
MORRIS CANAL STOCK AND BONDS.
NEW-JERSEY STATE 6s.
RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD BONDS WANTED.
COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN BONDS, of the State of Wisconsin, issued to insolvent Railroad Companies, purchased at high prices.

**ISAAC'S HARBOR GOLD COMPANY.**
Capital $500,000.....100,000 shares, $5 each
TRUSTEES.
THOS. L. TAYLOR. W. H. BEERS,
W. A. COBB, EVERETT CLAPP,
JOHN F. SEYMOUR, J. B. WALLACE,
ANDREW WESSON, W. F. SHIRLEY.

The subscription books to the capital stock of this company will be opened on MONDAY, March 14, at the company's office, Home Insurance Building, second floor, Room No. 7. WM F. SHIRLEY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

(L. S.) (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864

**PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING** steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office only the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

**NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.**
PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 169 Broadway, March 8, 1864.

The increased Capital of this Company is required to be paid on the 15th of March, 1864.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, March 1, 1864.

**NOTICE.**—THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY IS prepared to issue seven per cent. Convertible Bonds to the amount of two millions of dollars, for the purpose of completing the road at its eastern terminus. The holders of the Mortgage Bonds of the Long Dock Company have the option, for six months from date, of taking these Bonds in exchange for the Bonds they now hold. Applications may be made at the Treasurer's office in West-st.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY,
No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 10, 1864.

**NOTICE.**—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Minnesota Mining Company for the election of officers for the ensuing year, &c., will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 16th inst, at 2 o'clock P. M. SAM'L J. W. BARRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ASHBURTON COAL CO.,
No. 39 WILLIAM-ST.,
GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE CO. BUILDING.

**THE BOOKS OF TRANSFER OF THE ASHBURTON COAL CO.** will be opened on MONDAY, the 14th inst., and certificates issued.
JOSEPH A. SPEAR, Secretary.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**—REVENUE AND POSTage stamps of all kinds bought and sold. Domestic or foreign gold and silver, three-cent pieces, pennies and mutilated and defaced fractional currency wanted, at best rates, by T. CROMMELIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st., New-York.

# COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

**MR. CHARLES C. DODGE IS THIS DAY** admitted a partner in our house as of date Jan. 1, 1864.
PHELPS, DODGE & CO.
March 5, 1864.

# DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, March 8, 1864.

**A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) Per Cent., and an extra Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., has this day been declared, payable on demand at their Branch Office, No. 139 Broadway, New-York.**
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

# SAVINGS BANKS.

**ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,**
Chatham-square, New-York,
Open Daily.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will receive interest from 1st April.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

# BUSINESS CHANCES.

**COTTON GROWING.**—A GENTLEMAN WILL leave in a few days for the Mississippi River to work an abandoned or other plantation; $15,000 of capital is already subscribed by members of most respectable firms of over thirty years' standing; as much more will be acceptable; profits divided. Cotton should cost less to grow now, while it sells for from eight to ten times its former price. One-third cash down; balance monthly. Address, for particulars, Box No. 586 Post-office.

**GAS STOCK FOR SALE**—262 SHARES LAfayette and Indiana Gas Co. Stock for sale. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

# LOST AND FOUND.

**LOST,**
On the 19th of February last, a package containing
**$10,000**
in U. S. LEGAL TENDER FIVE PER CENT. NOTES of the following numbers, viz.:
690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 6,074, 6,075, 6,076, 6,077 and 6,078, one thousand dollars each, dated Dec 1, 1863, and having full coupons. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating these notes, as payment has been stopped.

**A REWARD OF 500 DOLLARS**
Will be paid to any person returning the notes to the office of FISK & HATCH, Bankers, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, or giving information which shall lead to their recovery. Any information in writing may be addressed to the undersigned, to the care of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch.
S. D. CARR.

**LOST.**—SINGLE STONE DIAMOND RING, WITH heavy black enamel setting, is engraved inside "Emilie, from her Father, March 12, 1854." A large reward will be given on its return to CHARLES DUGGIN, No. 191 Broadway.

**LOST**—BANK-BOOK NO. 11,725; CORNELIA A. Secor in trust for Cora L. Flint, with the Broadway Savings Institution. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Bank, No. 4 Park-place.

# BOARDING AND LODGING.

**BOARD**—WANTED FOR THE SEASON FROM the 1st of May next, for a gentleman, wife and son, in a family where there are few or no boarders; location must be between 14th and 23d sts. and 4th and 6th avs.; references exchanged. Address Box No 41 Post-office.

**BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY FOR** the Summer, by a gentleman, wife and servant; Tarrytown or Dobb's Ferry preferred. Address Box No. 2,089 Post-office.

**AT NO. 170 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.**—AN furnished ROOM TO LET, WITH BOARD to suit, to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; the house has all the modern improvements. Location good.

# PUBLIC NOTICES.

**CORPORATION NOTICE.**—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Chambers-street, from Chatham-street to James Slip, with trap-block.

For paving Desbrosses-street, from Washington-street to West-street, with trap-block.

For setting curb and gutter, and flagging One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.

For setting curb and gutter, and flagging Eighty-fourth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway.

For flagging Fourth-avenue, east side, between One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets.

For flagging south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For filling sunken lots in New avenue, (east) at One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

For filling sunken lots at southwest corner of Oak and Roosevelt streets.

For building receiving basins at southeast and northeast corner of Seventeenth-street and Irving-place, and at southeast corner of Third-street and the Bowery.

For laying cross-walks opposite number twenty-three Cherry-street.

For regulating Eighth-avenue from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging sidewalks in Seventy-fourth-street from Second to Third avenues.

For setting and resetting curb and gutter and flagging sidewalks in Eighty-first-street from Second to Third avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Chambers-street, and upon both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of one-half the blocks on each side of Chambers-street, from Chatham-street to South-street.

All the lots on both sides of Desbrosses-street from Washington to West-street.

All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street from Third avenue to East River.

All the lots on both sides of Eighty-fourth-street from Eighth-avenue to Broadway.

All the lots on the east side of Fourth-avenue from One Hundred and Twenty-sixth to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets.

All the lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street from Third to Fourth-avenue.

All the lots on the east side of New-avenue (east) from One Hundred and Twenty-first to One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, and upon the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-first and upon both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, and upon the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, to the distance of two hundred and fifty feet east of said New-avenue.

All the lot known as Ward map number one thousand and seventy-three at the southwest corner of Oak and Roosevelt streets.

All the lots on the both sides of Seventeenth-street, between Union-square and Irving-place, and all the lots on the East side of Union-square and the West side of Irving-place, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.

All the lots on the east side of the Bowery, between Second and Third streets.

All the lots on both sides of Cherry-street to the distance of one hundred and thirty-five feet each way, from the crosswalk opposite to number twenty-three Cherry-street.

All the lots on both sides of Eighth-avenue, and on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block on each side of Eighth-avenue, from the middle of One Hundred and Fourteenth to the middle of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

All the lots on both sides of Seventy-first-street, from Second to Third avenues.

All the lots on both sides of Eighty-fourth-street, from Second to Third avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
LOREN JONES,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, March 8, 1864.

**UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE**—THIRTY-SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT, NEW-YORK—ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual list of taxes assessed in this Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1863, has been received from the Assessor, and that the Duties, Taxes and Licences therein specified have become due and payable. I will attend personally, or by deputy, at my office, No. 130 Broadway, daily (except on Sundays,) from the date hereof, until and including Thursday, the 21st day of March, 1864, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., to receive the same.

The Taxes included in the aforesaid list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, licences, and on incomes for the year 1862.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them, respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will, at the expiration thereof, become liable to pay ten per cent additional upon the amount thereof, excepting the Tax on Incomes, which will be liable to an addition of but five per cent.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector
Thirty-second District, New-York.
DATED NEW-YORK, March 8, 1864.

**THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL** will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chmber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary. JOHN HARDY Chairman.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

**PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED** daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing, and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

**THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE** Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 12 City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the committee are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee on Roads.

**LOCATION OF THE NEW-YORK PATRIOT ORPHAN HOME.**—General competition is still invited.—The Board of Counselors and the Board of Directors of the "Institute of Reward for Orphans of Patriots," will meet at the Rooms of Dr. Webster's Free Academy, MONDAY, 14th inst., at 7½ P. M., in regard to the location of the "Patriot Orphan Home."
VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., President.
ARTHUR F. WILLMARTH, Treasurer.
EDWARD WARNER, Recording Secretary.
DAVID P. HOLTON, Corresponding Sec'y.

**THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH** of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room No. 12 City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at 12 o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee on Public Health.

**THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT** of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

**THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS** OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

**THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS** of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman RAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

**THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT** of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

**THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF** the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

**THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND** Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

**THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND** Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. ODDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committe on Donations and Charities.

**REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.**—Having returned from Europe with Spring stock of India camels' hair shawls, I will expose for sale the first lot on MONDAY; first including a superb black square shawl, at $1,000—one of the finest quality ever imported—and a variety at lower prices.
J. RUSSELL, No. 292 Wooster-st.,
Third door below Amity-st.

# DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
OPENING OF NEW PARISIAN FASHIONS.

NEW SILKS JUST RECEIVED.

NEW PLAIDED SILKS FOR YOUNG LADIES

BLACK DRAPS DE LYONS, FINEST BLACK SILK EVER IMPORTED.

WHITE AND COLORED CORDED SILK.

NEW CHINE SILK.

NEW STRIPED SILK.

BRIGHT PLAIDED SILK, FOR TRIMMINGS AND DRESSES.

PLAIN LYONS FOULARD.

FIGURED LYONS FOULARD.

VERY RICH PRINTED FOULARD, MOST EXTRA QUALITY.

ALL SILK GRENADINE, VERY RICH DESIGNS.

BAREGE, GRENADINE, SMALL FIGURED, FOR YOUNG LADIES.

REAL GOAT'S HAIR, TWO YARDS WIDE.

BLACK GRENADINE BAREGE,

BLACK QUEEN'S CLOTHS, MUCH BETTER FOR DRESSES THAN ALPACAS.

ALL SILK BLACK GRENADINE.

BLACK ALPACAS, VERY BEST CHOICE.

WHITE ALPACAS, PARISIAN QUALITY.

COLORED ALPACAS, ALL SHADES.

PARISIAN POPLINS, QUITE NEW.

FRENCH PERCALES.

FRENCH ORGANDIES.

FRENCH PRINTED BRILLIANTS.

GOATS' HAIR AT 55c., WORTH 80c.

AMERICAN PRINTS FOR SPRING.

NEW LADIES' CLOTH.

LEGRAIN'S, No. 729 BROADWAY,
and No. 1 WAVERLEY-PLACE.

**LORD & TAYLOR.**
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
AT RETAIL, received per late steamer.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

**LORD & TAYLOR,**
Nos. 461 to 465 BROADWAY,
Will exhibit at RETAIL, on MONDAY, March 14, a fine assortment of
CHOICE PARIS SILKS,
just received per steamers. Also,
LOW-PRICED SILKS,
in plain colors and fashionable Plaids and Stripes.
Also at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

**LORD & TAYLOR,**
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.,
MOURNING GOODS,
SPRING AND SUMMER FABRICS IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT RETAIL!
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

**LORD & TAYLOR,**
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand-st.
DRESS GOODS FOR SPRING,
Paris Poplins, Challies, Mohairs, Barèges, Grenadines, Organdies, Prints, De Laines, Alpacas, Tissues, Traveling Dress Goods, Robes, &c., &c., &c., including all the fashionable styles of Dress Goods, for Spring and Summer wear,
AT RETAIL,
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

**LORD & TAYLOR,**
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand,
SPRING SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.
A very full assortment,
Including all the latest novelties,
AT RETAIL!
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

**LEGRAIN'S.**
TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
WHITE GOODS, FAMILY LINEN AND TABLE LINEN, AT COST.
WHITE SHIRTING MUSLINS, POSITIVELY UNDER COST.
Ladies will only understand the truth of this advertisement by assuring themselves of the facts.
NEW PIQUES, MARSEILLES, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC PRINTS, PRINTED LINEN, just received.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

**CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!! CLOAKS!!!!**
at
DAVIDSON'S
BOWERY CLOAK STORE,
in all the
NEWEST SPRING and SUMMER FASHIONS,
for
LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN,
some of them
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL GARMENTS
ever exhibited,
COMBINING UTILITY with ELEGANCE,
and
DURABILITY with CHEAPNESS.
Our
CHILDREN'S CLOAK DEPARTMENT
for
VARIETY and EXTENT is UNSURPASSED.
Also,
"OIL-BOILED BLACK SILK, FROM 7s. TO $3 50.
"LADIES POLITELY WAITED UPON."
C. A. DAVIDSON, No. 264 Bowery.

**FAMILY MOURNING.**
SPRING IMPORTATIONS. W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has now ready for inspection a very large and most desirable stock of English and French Bombazines, Delaines, Empress Eugenie, Tamise, Canton, Henrietta and Queen's Cloths, 7-4 and 8-4, Thibets for Shawls, Alpacas, Bereges, Crape Maretz, Spanish Crapes, Florentines, Argentines, Berege, Grenadines, all widths. Black Silks, in every grade, with and without lustre, some extra rich and wide for cloaks. Foulard Silks, Half-Mourning Silks, Poplins. A splendid stock of materials for trimming and house dresses. English Crape Veils, Kid and Silk Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, &c. Bonnets and Mantillas, very choice. Call and examine.
W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

**TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.**
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE
you can purchase cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces.
CALL ON MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1864.
We shall have ready for inspection several hundred cartoons of rich Ribbons, every width, from auction. Also, new French Flowers, Bonnet Silks, every shade, cheap.
TUESDAY—Over 500 cases of new Straw Goods, comprising all the fashionable styles and braids in Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, Bloomers and Hats, much below regular prices. Also, Millinery Laces, Crapes, Rouches, &c., &c.
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and No. 66 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

**REMOVAL.**
Mrs. MULCHINOCK respectfully informs her friends and patrons and ladies generally that she has removed her place of business to No. 535 Broadway, next to the Prescott House. She has on hand a choice assortment of pattern bonnets. Country merchants will find it to their advantage to call.

**CORSETS AND SKIRTS.**—MRS. ELGER HAS the best and cheapest assortment in the City. Nice fitting corsets from $1; new shape skirts, best steels, our own make, from 60c. Also Werley's Paris made patent corsets, Misses' corsets, pads, steels, busts, &c., &c. N.B.—Crochet and needlework edgings, frillings, ruffings, real and imitation laces, for dress trimmings and under garments. Ladies' and children's plain hem stitched and embroidered handkerchiefs very cheap. Nos. 881 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

# DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S,
EIGHTH-AVENUE
CHEAP STORE.
OPENING BARGAINS
IN SPRING GOODS.
25,000 HANDKERCHIEFS, 5c., 8c., 10c., 11c., 12c.
3,000 FINE LINEN HEMSTITCH, 25c.
2,000 NEEDLEWORK HANDKERCHIEFS, 8c. UP.
5,000 WORKED DOUBLE BANDS, 10c.
2,000 YARDS LACE AND EDGINGS, 1c. UP.
2,000 SILK SUMMER SCARFS, 25c!
3,000 LACE AND WORKED COLLARS, 1c UP.
FROM THE WRECK OF STEAMSHIP BOHEMIA.
WET GOODS
GENTS' AND LADIES
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
MUSLINS, LACE GOODS,
AND A VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS
DAMAGED ONLY BY WATER.
OPENING SPRING SONNETS
IN ALL THE NEW STYLES AND COLORS FROM 25c. UP.
NEW RIBBONS
DESIRABLE COLORS AND STYLES. PLAID RIBBONS, SPRING COLORS, 12c. YARD.
DRESS TRIMMINGS AT
25 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
2,500 SILK LACE TISSUE AND
GRENADINE VEILS, COMMENCING AT 12c.
THOUSANDS OF PIECES VELVETS, 20c. UP.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
FULL ASSORTMENT.
EXCELLENT 200 YARD SPOOL-COTTONS, 3c.
ANOTHER LOT OF SPOOL-COTTONS, 6c.
BEST PINS, 4c. PAPER.
BEST NEEDLES, 4c. PAPER.
WORKING-COTTON, 2c. DOZEN.
HEAD NETS, 10c.
SEWING-SILK, 6c. DOZEN.
HEAD NETS, 12c.
TRIMMING BRAIDS, 4c.
HAIR-PINS, 2c. BUNDLE.
ALPACA BRAIDS, 4c.
BEST HOOKS AND EYES, 2c.
BUTTONS, BRAIDS, TRIMMINGS
BRUSHES, COMBS, &c., &c.
RECEIVING FROM AUCTION, LOTS OF CHEAP GOODS EVERY DAY.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 2 and 223 8th-av.
Between 21st and 22d-st.

**WET BLACK SILKS.** WET ALPACAS—50 pcs. best quality Black Silks, high lustre and mourning, suitable for manties and dress es, only a little wet on the end, 50 per cent. under value; also, 150 pcs. Colored and Black Alpacas, a great bargain, from auction.
GEO. KEYES, No. 343 8th-av.

# SITUATIONS WANTED.

## FEMALES.

**AS HOUSEKEEPER.**—A HOUSEKEEPER'S situation wanted by an experienced woman in a hotel or boarding-house; no objection to the country. Address HOUSEKEEPER, for one week, 151 East 32d-st.

**A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING A** situation for an excellent servant with a family going to California, who would consider her services as an equivalent for her passage. She is never sea-sick and remarkably kind to children. For particulars, inquire at No. 136 Madison-av., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

**AS WET NURSE.**—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse by a healthy married woman, whose infant child died recently. Inquire for Mrs. LACY, No. 164 East 31st-st.

**AS SEAMSTRESS.**—SEWING DONE IN FAMilies by the day, week, or month, by a lady with Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address Miss LYONS, No. 300 West 18th-st.

## MALES.

**AS COACHMAN.**—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man who has the very best of reference; is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment. Please call or address D. H., at Trainor's Saddlery Warehouse, No. 744 Broadway.

**AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.**—SITUAtion wanted by an English married man as above; understands his business thoroughly; has had long experience in either; good City reference. Address, for three days, C. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

# HELP WANTED.

**WANTED**—IN THE OFFICE OF A FIRST-class sewing-machine, a young man with a mechanical taste, who is prompt and ready in the use of tools; acquaintance with the business not necessary; none need apply unless with the intention of remaining permanently in the business. Address, with full name and references, W. & G., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

**A NURSE.**—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOman, capable of taking entire charge of an infant and one little girl; must bring the best City references; wages $8. Apply at No. 27 East 31st-st., between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, March 12.

**A COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—WANTED, A colored man as coachman and groom; one who understands his business well; understands driving in the City, and is willing to go to the country if required. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

**MOROCCO CUTTERS WANTED.**—FOUR OR five experienced and practical cutters on morocco wanted, who can come well recommended; prices according to ability. Apply to the EAST NEW-YORK SHOE COMPANY, No 36 Vesey-st.

**TO STONE-MASONS.**—SIX STONE-MASONS wanted, to go to the Isthmus of Panama; such as can bring good recommendations can apply at the office of the PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 88 Wall-st.

**WANTED**—A YOUNG SINGLE MAN TO ACT as coachman and gardener; must understand the care of horses, and willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 198 West 32d-st.

**DRUG CLERK WANTED**—OF 3 TO 4 YEARS' experience in the retail trade. Inquire of TARRANT & CO., No. 278 Greenwich-st.

**A COACHMAN.**—WANTED, COACHMAN, (colored,) young man to drive a business coupe. Inquire at No. 200 Lewis-st.

**GUN AND TOOL-MAKERS WANTED AT** Our Armory in Hamilton, Ohio. Good wages and steady employment given. GWYN & CAMPBELL.

**"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."**
THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality, or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

*Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.*

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be all

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 12.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD ACT.

The proceedings of the Iowa Legislature were presented in the Senate to-day, praying Congress to modify the Pacific Railroad Act, so far as concerns the location of the Sioux City branch as to allow it to run from Sioux City westwardly to unite with the main trunk by the nearest and most practicable route, instead of running north of the valley of the Platte at right angles with the barnches of Long Fork and Ark Horn, involving a heavy cost for bridges and construction over a rough and impracticable route.

KILPATRICK'S CAVALRY RETURNING.

The cavalry which cut the communication and made a dash at Richmond is now returning by the transports at Alexandria, en route for the Army of the Potomac.

COMMISSIONER RUGGLES' REPORT.

The supplemental report of SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, Commissioner of the United States to the International Statistical Congress at Berlin, communicated to Congress by the Secretary of State, includes the result of the Special Commission representing fourteen nations, recommending the French "metric" or decimal system of weights and measures, showing them to be already used by a population of one hundred and thirty-nine millions. The opinion was reached that the gold discoveries in the United States in connection with the facilities offered by the Pacific Railroad, would occasion fluctuations in the comparative values of gold and silver. A recommendation is made that the existing units of money be very few, such as the "pound sterling," "the dollar," "florin," and "franc," the dollar being five francs, and the florin two and a half francs. The next meeting of the Congress is expected to take place at St. Petersburgh.

GEN. SICKLES AND GEN. MEADE.

The statement that Gen. SICKLES has preferred charges against Gen. MEADE before the Committee on the Conduct of the War is amended. It appears that the committee, while examining into matters connected with the battle of Gettysburgh, were temporarily compelled to notice the reflections of Gen. HALLECK and Gen. MEADE on the conduct of Gen. SICKLES: and accordingly the latter, and Gens. PLEASONTON, BIRNEY, DOUBLEDAY and HOWE were summoned to testify. This of course rendered it necessary to examine Gen. MEADE, who subsequently appeared before the committee.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 12.

A FALSE RUMOR EXPOSED.

There is no foundation for the statement in regard to the arrival of Mr. DAYTON'S son with important dispatches from France in reference to projects of recognizing the Southern Confederacy. No special bearer of dispatches from Mr. DAYTON has arrived here, nor is there any ground for the absurd rumors built on this supposed fact.

CAPTURE OF ANOTHER BLOCKADE-RUNNER.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture, on the 6th inst., of the steamer *Mary Ann*, by the *Grand Gulf*, off Wilmington, N. C. The *Mary Ann* is a new side-wheel steamer, built on the Clyde, and dispatched from Glasgow in June, 1863. She is reported to be a faster vessel than the *Giraffe*, *alias Robert E. Lee*, and to have made nineteen statute miles per hour on her trial trip. The *Mary Ann* has been running the blockade on the coast of Florida, sailing from Havana.

GEN. MEADE'S HEALTH.

The *Republican* of this afternoon regrets to learn that Maj.-Gen. MEADE has not sufficiently recovered from his late attack of pneumonia to warrant his entering upon another campaign with the Army of the Potomac. His physician advises him not to attempt such a thing, and there is little doubt he will yield to medical advice, and retire for a while from active service.

NAVAL CAPTURES.

The Commander of the bark *Roebuck*, on blockade duty off Indian River Inlet, writes to the Navy Department, under date of Feb. 26, to the effect that on the night previous he captured the British sloop *Two Brothers*, from Nassau, bound to Dixie, laden with liquor and nails. QUINCY A. HOOPER, commanding the United States steamer *Clyde*, off Key West writes that on the 26th ult., he sent two boats with an armed crew up the Suawnee River for the purpose of capturing a quantity of cotton. On the morning of the 27th the boats returned with an old scow laden with sixty-seven bales of cotton, which was put on board the *Clyde* and sent to Key West.

HOMESTEADS FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The bill introduced by Representative JULIAN to-day from the Committee on Public Lands, secures to persons in the military or naval service of the United States, homesteads on confiscated or forfeited estates in insurrectionary districts, all lands or other real property not included within the limits of any city, town or village, against which proceedings *in rem*, shall be instituted under the provisions of the act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, approved July, 1862; and the acts amendatory thereof shall, upon the rendering of final decrees of condemnation, be certified over the seal of the court so condemning, to the Secretary of the Interior, and thereafter the lands shall be regarded and treated in all respects as part of the appropriated lands of the United States, subject to the restrictions and regulations hereinafter mentioned.

All persons who have served or may serve, honorably in the army or navy for two years during the present rebellion, and all persons who have been or shall be discharged therefrom by reason of wounds received, or disease contracted therein, shall be entitled to either eighty acres, or a less quantity of the unappropriated lands, in conformity with the provisions of the Homestead Act of 1862.

It may here be remarked that in the Congress of 1849, Messrs. JULIAN and ANDREW JOHNSON were the only men in the House who publicly advocated the homestead policy at that time. The bill now introduced is an extension of the same policy.

BALTIMORE CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH.

The Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session here to-day, adopted a report, by a vote of 48 against 10, in which they declare as follows:

"That we owe and pledge exclusive allegiance to the Government of the United States in war and in peace, and to its constitutional administration, in every department thereof; and that we, therefore, affectionately exhort our people, who by position, kindred or interest, may have been tempted to sympathize with those who seek the overthrow of this Government, to seek the Word of God as above recited, and not esteem loyalty thereto as optional, or a matter of taste, sympathy, or preference, but one of Divine injunction, and as involving the religious duty of prayer and effort for the restoration of our national unity, peace and prosperity; or, in the language of the disciples, to use all laudable means to enjoin obedience to the powers that be.

That we will not receive into the Conference, or elect to ministerial orders, either from the local or itinerant ranks, any man of known disloyalty.

That in view of the great change in the providence of God which is taking place in the public mind in the direction of emancipation of the State of Maryland and elsewhere, we believe the time is not distant when the Baltimore Conference will no longer be embarrassed in maintaining the well-known principles of the Methodist Episcopal Church upon this subject."

INDIAN TREATIES RATIFIED.

The Senate has ratified the treaties made with the various branches of the Shoshone Indians by Gov. DOTY, of Utah, for the protection of overland emigration, the security of the proposed Pacific Railroad and telegraph line, and for the safety of the miners and proprietors in Idaho and Utah. The principal band is allowed an annuity of $10,000 for twenty years, the northwestern band $5,000 additional, the Goship tribe $1,000, and the mixed band of Bannocks and Shoshones, of Shoshone River, in Idaho, $3,000. The Goships living south of the Great Desert and between Siptoe Valley on the west, and Salt Lake, Tuila and Rush Valleys on the east, guarantee the unmolested privilege of mining and prospecting within their boundaries, as do the Bannocks and Shoshones in theirs.

CONFISCATION.

The Solicitor of the War Department, Mr. WHITING, has sent a long letter to the Committee on Public Lands in relation to the confiscation of Southern lands. That committee, it is understood, have prepared a bill in accordance with Mr. WHITING'S suggestions, to secure to persons in the military or naval service homesteads on confiscated or forfeited estates in insurrectionary districts.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in executive session, has confirmed the nomination of ROBERT SHERMAN as United States Marshal for the District of Rhode Island, and private HARVEY F. DOUGLASS, of the Second New-York Volunteers, as Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN BLOCKADE.

The State Department has been officially notified of the blockade by the Danish Government of the the ports and inlets on the east coast of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, from the 25th of February, with the exception of Newstadt and the Islands of Alsen and Arroe, and such other places as are actually under the authority of His Majesty the King of Denmark.

THE POST OFFICE

Department has just concluded contracts for mail service in Nebraska, Washington, Idaho and other far off Territories. Among them is one providing that from the 1st of July next the mails shall be carried thrice from the intersection of the overland mail route at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, by the way of Boise City and Auburn to Wallawalla in Washington Territory, in ten days, in lieu of sending them via Placerville, California, to Portland, Oregon. This saves two hundred miles of travel and ten days in the expedition of the mails for Oregon, Washington Territory and Idaho Territory. This important mail service is let to BEN HOLLADAY at $150,000 per annum.

The mails for the newly discovered gold mines in Idaho Territory and Bannock City are to be sent three times a week from Salt Lake City, and the contract is awarded to Mr. E. S. ALFORD, commencing at Fort Hall and intersecting the Wallawalla route at that point.

## PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 12.

SPEECH-MAKING IN CONGRESS.

To-day has been set apart for speech-making.

REMARKS OF MR. HOLMAN, OF INDIANA.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, said after three years of war they were now brought face to face with the issue offered by the President, as to the basis on which the Union shall be reconstructed. He denied that the President, either as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy or as a civil officer, has the power to fix the terms of reconstruction. It was his duty to execute and not make the laws, not to assume all the functions of Government, for it was reserved to Congress to admit new States and to guarantee a Republican form of Government. The new State Governments, according to the President's idea, were to be composed of not less than one-tenth of the voters on the conditions prescribed by himself. This was indeed a beautiful plan for perpetuating the grand old Republic of WASHINGTON. It would not be a Union of free and equal States. To say the least the President proposed an innovation on the fundamental principles of Government tending to the utter subversion of Republican liberty. The bill reported by Mr. DAVIS (Maryland) was to carry out the doctrine of reconstruction, excluding the institution of Slavery. Though this was objectionable, he would, if he had to choose, prefer it to the plan of the President, which latter was based on the will of the President alone. States thus constructed, would be the States of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and not of the American people. The sending of an official youth to Florida, having in view such a reconstruction, and the withdrawal of a part of GILLMORE'S forces to that quarter to engage in the hostilities which resulted so disastrously, merely to gratify the base ambition of unworthy favorites of the President, were sufficient to stamp that whole policy with condemnation. If it were not for the persistent efforts to abolish Slavery, Tennessee and other States would be brought back by loyal men, and thus a great moral power would be employed against the rebellion.

REMARKS OF MR. HURBURD.

Mr. HULBURD, of New York, (Union) argued that, as the institution of Slavery has been proven to be a source of Southern strength, and a means of prolonging the war, it follows, as a military necessity, that we have a right to remove it. We should, therefore, smite the great cause which has brought upon us our present troubles. British military commanders, as far back as the Revolution, issued proclamations declaring slaves free. WASHINGTON, and others of that day, did not question the exercise of this belligerent right. If such proclamations could be issued then, why not now? The President stands as the supreme military head of the Army of the Union, and the Constitution imposes upon him the responsibility of conducting the war, prescribing no restrictions, but rendering him subordinate only to the laws of nations and of war. He quoted numerous authorities in support of his position. God, he said, has opened the door to four millions of slaves, and enabled them to walk in the light of liberty. It were better for a man he had never been born than to make an issue between Slavery and freedom and to argue that freedmen must be returned to bondage. The name of such a one would become a hissing and reproach, and his name would be clothed with infamy. By the honest wisdom of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and the providence of God, all the slaves of this country must become free, and the effect of the proclamation cannot be reversed. The parchment may be destroyed, but the decree was passed beyond the control of man, and will continue as long as law and Union endure.

THE REMARKS OF MR. DUMONT, OF INDIANA.

Mr. DUMONT, of Indiana, (Union,) noticed the remarks of the gentleman who had heretofore complained that the original purpose of the war had been perverted to abolition. He would like to know when this same gentleman yielded a vigorous support to the Government to put down the rebellion. The idea that the South would enter into negotiations short of a recognition of their bogus Confederacy was ridiculous. It was an insult to the living and the dead; and if a man from a loyal State would give such a proposition his sanction, he would have reason to curse the day of his birth and call upon the rocks and mountains to hide him. There were traitors in the Free States, some of them runaways from the South, where they were known as "poor white trash." These were among the most earnest against the war, and maintained that the holding of slaves was a proof of respectability. These leaders would be in the Confederate Congress if the rebel scrip would purchase as much bread and butter as greenbacks. Such men deserved to be elected to the rebel Congress for services rendered. He noticed the remarks of Mr. Cox, and referred to his book, "The Buckeye Abroad."

REMARKS OF MR. COX, OF OHIO.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, (Dem..) said he was tired of hearing such slang uttered here to a slim House.

Some one reminded Mr. Cox that the speech to which he objected was from a Democrat.

Mr. Cox replied that Mr. DUMONT was a renegade Democrat. He then referred to gentlemen coming here like schoolboys and rehearsing the slang and trash picked up during the week, and sending it to the country as grand speeches. It was a farce. The same old stuff was reiterated about what he wrote when he was a boy. It did not prove that he favored the political and social condition of the negro. None but an idiot or a fool would draw such a conclusion.

The Chairman (Mr. DAVIS) called Mr. Cox to order, and required him to observe the rules.

Mr. Cox said he would do so; but why did not the Chairman call the gentleman from Indiana to order for his gross personalities. Since he made his former speech, he had received more proofs of the progress of miscegenation, and said such men as CHEEVER and CHANNING, who professed so much love for negroes, excluded them from their churches.

REMARKS OF MR. BLISS, OF OHIO.

Mr. BLISS, of Ohio, (Dem.,) in a speech, spoke of the Democratic party administering the Government for so many years, adhering strictly to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and thus securing to the nation the blessings it was so competent to bestow. He attributed our troubles to the election of a sectional candidate by concentrated fanaticism, which sought to abridge the constitutional rights of the South. The President's plan of reconstruction was as anti-republican as it was absurd and impracticable.

REMARKS OF MR. GRINNELL.

Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, (Union,) noticed a remark which Mr. Cox had made concerning him, namely, that he would express his astonishment at anything decent from him (GRINNELL.) He (GRINNELL) never raised his arm to assault a man in his life, but he now repelled as a foul slander the audacity and base remark of that member.

Mr. HOLMAN reminded Mr. GRINNELL that Mr. Cox was not in his seat.

Mr. GRINNELL said he knew that, but had left the hall like a coward.

Mr. HOLMAN said the gentleman might not use such terms if Mr. Cox were present.

Mr. GRINNELL said the lance of Mr. DUMONT had severely pierced the gentleman from Ohio, who recently had appeared in Brooklyn to support the speech of an apostate petticoat against Miss DICKINSON. Mr. GRINNELL said that Mr. DUMONT had exposed the Democratic renegades, and that was the sore point. They had opposed the soldiers voting.

Mr. HOLMAN controverted that point, but—

Mr. GRINNELL said Mr HOLMAN belonged to a very small party—the War Democrats. Not so with the larger portion of them. He briefly spoke in derogation of Gen. MCCLELLAN, who, with his Democratic friends, were leagued with Slavery, and would go down to hell.

The committee rose, and the House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

### A U. S. TRANSPORT IN DISTRESS AT NASSAU.

**Inhospitality of the Authorities—Scheme to Capture the Vessel.**

Capt. ALLEN, of U. S. steamtug *Lizzie*, at Key West, makes the following statement:

The *Lizzie* was from Philadelphia, bound to Key West, and being driven out of our course, got to the eastward of Abacoa, and, as the fuel was short, put into Nassau at 4 P. M. of Feb. 24, reported to the American Consul that we were out of fuel, and was referred by him to J. DARLING & Co. They sent me to Mr. REMIE. He refused to furnish us with coal, as it was a Government steamer. There were in port at that time two vessels loaded with coal for the United States Government, put in in distress, the Captains of which offered me coal on my receipt, but the Consul refused me. I endeavored to get the merchants of the place to supply me, but they also refused to sell me any, as it was for a Government steamer. DARLING & Co. finally bought some for me, claiming it to be for their own special use. After which I was informed from good authority that a number of Southern desperadoes had planned the capture of the tug, and murder of the crew; that two armed schooners were to be sent out in the morning. I informed the Consul of the fact, and asked him to place us in a position to defend ourselves. He refused to aid us in any way. Taking advantage of the darkness of the night of the 2d inst., we succeeded in getting out and evading the schooners. In the morning saw two sail astern which answered the description of the vessels who were to capture us, but the wind being light we soon lost sight of them, and finally arrived at Key West.

**The Robbery of the Dry-Goods Store in West Broadway—Two Receivers in Custody—More Stolen Property Recovered.**

Some further facts were elicited yesterday in regard to the extensive robberies which have recently been perpetrated in the wholesale silk and dry-goods store of Messrs. HORACE B. CLAFLIN & Co., a full account of which was published in the TIMES of Saturday. Capt. JOURDAN, Sergt. QUINN, and Officer GOLDEN, all of the Sixth Precinct, having received information which led them to believe that a large amount of the stolen goods was in the store of Louis ANDREESSEN, No. 218 Fifth-street, went to that place and arrested the proprietor. They then seized his entire stock of goods, amounting in the aggregate to about $1,500. An examination of these goods by Messrs. CLAFLIN & Co., revealed the fact that every article taken from ANDREESSEN'S store had been stolen from them. Mr. DANIEL H. CONCKLIN, a member of the firm, positively identified the goods. Moreover the prisoner, ANDREESSEN, has confessed that at the time of purchasing the goods from ROGERS and INGLETON, two of the delinquent porters, he was aware of the fact that the goods had been stolen from some place, but where he did not pretend to know. The goods taken from ANDREESSEN were all conveyed to the Sixth Precinct Station-house.

The same officers have also arrested JOHN JOBMANN, who was a jporter in the store of R. A. WITTHAUS, merchant, doing business at No. 546 Pearl-street. On reaching this prisoner's dwelling-house, No. 111 West Thirty-ninth-street, nearly $1,200 worth of goods were found. When questioned by the officials, JOBMANN admitted that he had purchased these goods at different times from some porters in the employ of Messrs. CLAFLIN & Co. He further stated, that he knew at the time he bought them that they were stolen goods. Mr. CONCKLING identified the property, and stated that it had been stolen from their store. The prisoners ANDREESSEN and JOBMANN were taken before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, and committed for trial in default of bail. The officers whose duty it is to work up this case are quite confident that they will soon recover more of the stolen property. R. E. HATCH, Esq., a confidential clerk in the employ of Messrs. CLAFLIN & Co., has rendered valuable assistance to Capt. JOURDAN and his aids during their labors in searching for the thieves and recovering the stolen property.

**The Alleged Murder on the Victory.**

ARREST OF THE MATE COOK.

On the 25th February, the ship *Victory*, from Liverpool, arrived here, and on the next day the TIMES gave a detailed statement of the brutality with which the passengers alleged they had been treated, and of the shooting of PATRICK MAGUIRE and THOS. O'BRIEN, and the killing of the latter, by the first mate, COOK. The charges of bad treatment were denied by the agent of the owner, who, in his card, also stated that he felt satisfied that the mate was justified in shooting the passengers referred to. Charges were subsequently made against a portion of the crew for mutiny, but on the hearing before U. S. Commissioner OSBORN he dismissed them, entertaining the opinion that sailors were entitled to certain rights as well as their superiors. BERNARD CASSELLY, Esq., agent for the Commissioners of Emigration, on hearing the allegations of the passengers, took an active interest in their behalf, and through them, in behalf of all emigrants. A warrant was at once taken out for COOK on the charge of murder. He evaded the officers and fled to Boston. Deputy U. S. Marshal MCKAY, and Detective BLACKWELL, of the Harbor Police, had his arrest in charge. His whereabouts were unknown, but he had left some clothing where he had quartered in this City, on which they kept an eye, and a few days since they ascertained he had arranged to have it sent on to Boston on Friday by express. The clothes were sent, but the two officers followed them, and when Boston was reached and COOK presented himself to receive the express package, he was arrested. The officers who have so adroitly managed the matter will be here this morning with their prisoner.

**Metropolitan Fair.**

COMMITTEE ON SPECIAL LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

It is known that the Sanitary Commission was originated by ladies in New-York; it was the form in which their loyalty to the country found expression, and furnished the opportunity to make it useful.

Their work expanded with the war, until now it is everywhere accepted as an indispensable auxiliary. Its well known stamp, "U. S. S. C.," is as widely known, and nearly as much loved as the flag under which and for which it labors.

Under the influence of individual effort and personal devotion, directed to the single object of the Commission, its missionaries have been brought into the earliest and most familiar contact with all stages of suffering. They had, therefore, the best opportunities to know the real feeling which carried our citizen soldiers to the field, and gave them the heroic patience which has so distinguished them under every trial.

The history of what they saw is, consequently, well calculated to give a true idea of the character of our people in this new phase, through which they have been called to pass. But "it is not the thing done, but the thing recorded, which makes history;" and, for this reason, a committee was appointed to collect for publication, and so secure as part of our history, these evidences of the latent, but stable and enduring, loyalty in which the real strength of the country has been found to lie.

Much of this evidence is now scattered, in the perishable form of private letters, among the friends of those who have been engaged in carrying out the work of the commission, and in the correspondence of soldiers with their friends at home. It was thought not inappropriate, as the coming fair is to be held by ladies for the relief of suffering soldiers, that ladies should make the attempt to collect these memorials of patriotism.

With the object of reaching these—as far as the feelings of friends permit—the committee make this announcement, and earnestly invite all who have any such in their possession, and are disposed to promote the object of the committee, to send them according to the directions given below. Friendly editors will confer a favor, and materially assist, by inserting this notice. It may not be unnecessary to say that, as the letters wanted are especially such as were written in the unguarded freedom of private and family intercourse, their confidential nature will be fully respected, and used only so far as the wishes of friends and propriety dictate.

The materials so collected are intended to form a series of small volumes, bound in uniform style, copyrighted, with the object of forming a growing fund for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission.

It is hoped, therefore, that contributions will be continued during and after the fair. If the idea of the committee finds favor, it is intended to complete the series for a fuller publication at Christmas.

Send by ADAMS & Co., or WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s Express, to

Mrs. J. C. FREMONT,
Mrs. FRANCIS G. SHAW,
Mrs. EGBERT VIELE,
Mrs. ROBERT B. MINTURN, Jr.,
Mrs. GEORGE T. STRONG,
Mrs. ALEXANDER CLAYTON.

**New Buildings for the Metropolitan Fair.**

The Metropolitan Fair Committee on Organization have decided to erect Branch Fair buildings, on the north side of Union-square, which are to be four hundred feet in length and ninety feet in width. The branch is to be devoted to the exhibition of musical instruments, the Children's Department and the Knickerbocker Kitchen. A space will be allotted to Mr. BIERSTADT, the artist, who will have present during the Fair several Rocky Mountain Indian families, who will live according to their fashion when in their native wilds.

**The Sanitary Commission and Police Department.**

The Police Department of this City have thus far raised the sum of $3,600 for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. There are several Precincts yet to hear from, and it is believed that when all the donations are in, the amount will not fall short of $4,000—probably it will exceed that sum. Many of the officers and men of the force are very active and energetic in the cause.

**City Appropriation Bill—1864.**

The City Appropriation Bill Wednesday presented by the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen to that Board snows some extraordinary facts. The estimates for the Board of Education are reduced $100,000—a new proceeding, the Common Council never yet having assumed the right to change their estimates after presentation to them.

The committee report items amounting to $5,402,-068 02, which, added to the amount appropriated on Feb. 12, makes a total of $8,075,813 23. The Comptroller's estimates amounted to $8,013,268 86.

The following shows the difference between the Comptroller and the Committee:

| | Estimated by Comptroller. | Recommended by Committee. |
|---|---|---|
| Central Park—Maintenance and Government of..... | $159,000 00 | $136,000 00 |
| City Dispensaries ..... | 6,000 00 | 7,000 00 |
| Fire Telegraph—For continuing new Fire Telegraph above Fourteenth-street... | —— | 60,000 00 |
| National and War Purposes—For paying expenses incurred in receptions, for funerals, providing colors, engrossing and framing resolutions of Common Council ..... | —— | 100,000 00 |
| Public Instruction..... | 1,787.000 00 | 1,687,000 00 |
| Salaries — Legislative Department—For members of Common Council, &c..... | 41,800 00 | 144,300 00 |
| Salaries— Department of Finance.... | 143,823 00 | 144,423 00 |
| Street Department..... | 103,830 85 | 108.155 85 |
| Croton Aqueduct Dep't nt... | 77,3s7 52 | 79,367 52 |
| City Inspectors' Dep'nt.... | 115,387 00 | 138,160 00 |
| Fire Department..... .... | 50,500 00 | 51,100 00 |
| Sewerage System Surveys.. | 10,000 00 | 5,000 00 |
| Streets—Repaving and Repairs..... | 125,800 00 | 160,000 00 |
| Water Pipes and Laying.... | 173,250 00 | 150.000 00 |
| Sewers — Repairing and Cleaning..... | 40,000 00 | 30.000 00 |

The following extract from the report of the Committee shows who they think are responsible for increased taxation:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Appropriations, County, 1864 | $5,854,907 65 | |
| Estimates of Fin. Com. City, 1864 ..... | 8,075,813 23— | $13,930,920 88 |
| Expenditures, County, 1863. | 5,385,562 26 | |
| xpenditures, City, 1863.... | 7,697,566, 49— | 13,083,128 75 |
| Total Increase for 1864..... | | $847,592 13 |
| Board of Supervisors, increase in County appropriations ..... | 469,345 39 | |
| Board of Education, increase asked, $237,15 98, allowed | 237,715 98 | |
| Almshouse, increase asked, $140,000, allowed..... | 100,000 00 | |
| Central Park, maintainance and government of, increase asked, $18,396; dec, 1,604 00. | | |
| Departments, increase asked. $1,119,292 02; decreased 77,266 88 | | |
| Common Council, increase | 119,371 34 | |
| Total..... | $926,432 71 | |
| Decrease..... | 78,870 58— | $847,592 13 |

Comment is scarcely necessary on the above statement. The Board of Supervisors are responsible for $469,345 39, and not a single dollar of the amount is to be expended for other than the usual purposes. Independent Commissioners ask $496,111 96, but your committee have only allowed them $337,715 98, for reasons to be found elsewhere. Departments ask for an increase of $1,199,292 02, but your committee have deemed it judicious and wise to attempt a reduction based on the estimates of the Comptroller. The Common Council have increased their accounts, as per your committee's report, about $119,371 34. This evidence will be found to consist in a new appropriation for national purposes, inserted for a specific object, amounting to $100,000, and a portion of it will be found in increased salaries in various departments, which your committee deem just and proper."

The committee fail to say that the estimates include an addition of $53,300 in the item of "Salaries—Legislative Department," to give each member of the Common Council a salary of $2,500 per year, instead of $1,200 as at present—a difference of $53,300.

**Our Public Schools.**

INDIGNATION MEETING OF THE CITIZENS IN REFERENCE TO APPOINTMENT OF PRINCIPAL OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 46 AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

The residents of Washington Heights have had this school directly in their midst for many years, but in consequence of the failure of the managers to raise it to the proper standard, only a small portion of the community have sent their children to it, while the remaining and much the larger portion have sent their children to private schools, or to other public schools at a distance from their homes. A vacancy occurring in the office of the principal of this school, great exertions were made by the heads of families to find a person, with the proper qualifications of intelligence and character, to fill the position, so that all classes might send their children to this school. Such a person they found in a vice-principal of a neighboring school, (one of the first in the City) numbering over 2,500 scholars, with which he had been connected as teacher and vice-principal for upward of thirteen years. He was also well and favorably known in the Twelfth Ward, and had been from his boyhood. A very large number of students, prepared principally by him, had been from time to time sent from his school to the Free Academy. The people wanted such a man as principal of this school. Unfortunately, just before the matter came up for decision, the decease of the Hon. JAMES C. WILLEY, late Commissioner, occurred; and though he was strongly in favor of appointing this principal, a delicate regard for his memory, prevented his colleagues filling the vacancy of Commissioner before the appointment of a principal for this school. A petition recommending the above-mentioned person, signed by upward of one hundred and fifty of the residents in that vicinity, most of them heads of families, and having the true interest of the school at heart, was utterly disregarded, and a stranger, unknown to the people, and who was known to have had his license as teacher revoked by the former Superintendent of Public Schools, in this City, for "immoral and unchaste conduct," was elected in the place of the person desired by the inhabitants. The people during this conduct of the majority of the Trustees uncalled for and oppressive, held a public meeting at Mills' Hall, Washington Heights, on Friday night, 4th inst., pursuant to the following call:

SIR: A public meeting will be held at Mills' Hall, on Friday evening, March 4, 1864, at 7½ o'clock, where all those opposed to the recent action of the majority of the School Board, in the appointment of Principal of Public School No. 46, to succeed the recent incumbent, are requested to attend.

(Signed,) MORTON BROCK,
BEN. D. SMITH,
GODFREY W. LEAKE,
W. B. HARRISON,
JOHN NEWHOUSE.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, March 2, 1864.

The meeting was organized by the appointmen of WILLIAM B. HARRISON, Esq., President; Messrs. Shepherd Knapp, Morton Brock, Rev. Charles A. Stoddard, George M. Reed, Aug. F. Elliott, M. D., Wm. Johnston, B. W. Van Voorhies, Wm. S. Mead, John P. Butler, H. H. Brooks, M. D., H. P. Peet, L.L.D., Benj. D. Smith, Godfrey W. Leake and John Newhouse, Vice-Presidents, and John L. Tennele, Esq., Secretary. After a few remarks by the President upon the subject of the meeting, a series of resolutions, strongly condemnatory of the action of the majority of the School Board in reference to the appointment of a Principal of Grammar School No. 46, were passed unanimously. The meeting was addressed by LEWIS H. MINER, Esq., Rev. J. HOWARD SMITH, Rev. CHARLES A. STODDARD, and others.

A committee to communicate the proceedings of this meeting to the Board of Education, and to memorialize the Legislature as to the necessity of changing or modifying the law under which teachers and principals are appointed in the Public Schools, was on motion of Mr. ALEX. N. LEWIS, appointed by the President. The committee are Messrs. Alex. N. Lewis, Enoch P. Breed, Geo. M. Reed, Wm. Johnston, Lewis H. Miner, Wm. A. Wheelock and Morton Brock. On motion, the President was added to the committee. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the President. There never has been a public meeting at Washington Heights upon any matter of public interest better or more respectably attended.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

HOSE COMPANY THIRTY TO THEIR FRIENDS.—Hose Company No. 30, of No. 244 West Twenty-seventh-street, make an earnest appeal to their neighbors and friends to assist them by donations of any kind in their effort in behalf of the Metropolitan Fair. The Carriage House is open from 7 to 10 o'clock, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Hose Company No. 30 is a first-class organization: their invaluable services in their neighborhood during the riots, as citizen police, as well as firemen, will be remembered. Their friends should see to it, that donations flow in upon them thick and fast. The committee are Messrs. L. D. RICHARDS, JOHN BROWN, L. M. STARRETT, R. M. BELL and W. M. VOSE.

RECEPTION FIFTY-SIXTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.—The sons of Orange and Sullivan met at the Astor-House Monday evening, to make arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the Fifty-sixth New-York Volunteers, (Tenth Legion.) Col. VAN WYCK. The regiment is expected to-morrow, and the reception and entertainment will take place Tuesday evening. The notice will be found in advertising columns.

NEW-ENGLAND RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. JAMES MATHEWS, D. D., will preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, to-day at 3 o'clock, P. M. The public are invited to attend.

FOR THE FAIR.—There will be a musical entertainment to-morrow evening at the South Baptist Church, Twenty-fifth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. Mr. ROBERT ELBEN will preside at the organ; misfortune has deprived this gentleman of his sight, but by constant toil he has made himself an admirable artist. The entertainment commences at 7½ P. M.

## LAW REPORTS.

**What are Privileged Publications—Read-notes May be Libelous.**

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth and Monell.

*Isaac W. Edsall vs. James Brooks and Erastus Brooks.*—This action was to recover damages for a libel upon the plaintiff published in the New-York *Evening Express*, of which the defendants are the editors and proprietors. The alleged libel is in the following words:

"BLACK-MAILING BY A POLICEMAN.—Isaac W. Edsall, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, City Hall Police, has been dismissed from the public department by the Commissioners, on charges of black-mail preferred against him by citizens in three distinct cases."

The case was tried before Justice Bosworth, and, on motion of defendants' counsel, the complaint was dismissed. An appeal was taken to the General Term, and the following decision and opinion was rendered:

*By the Court*—MONELL, J.—Independently of the Statute of 1854 (Laws of 1854, p. 314,) the publication of a judicial trial, fairly reported, and without express malice, is not actionable. The statute is not, therefore, in aid of the common law, but a mere legislative enactment of it. While the statute protects the editor of a newspaper from an action, for a fair and true report of any judicial, legislative or other public official proceeding, except upon proof of actual malice, it expressly withholds its protection for any libelous comments or remarks superadded to or interspersed or connected with such report. Both at the common law and under the statute a privileged communication or report of a public official proceeding is libelous if there be proof of actual malice; otherwise no action will lie. The only distinction, therefore, between a privileged report and one that is not privileged is in the honest purpose or evil design with which it is made and published; and the law will presume malice in all cases where the publication is not privileged.

The libel complained of in this action is contained in the prefatory remark or syllabus which is prefixed to the report of the proceedings before the Commissioners of Police. It is "Blackmailing by a Policeman," and states that the plaintiff has been dismissed from the Police Department by the Commissioners on charges of "black mail preferred against him by citizens in three distinct cases." If, then, these superadded remarks are in themselves libelous, and not a just, fair and true deduction from the proceedings had before the Commissioners, (which the defendants undertook to report and publish,) the defendants are deprived of the benefits of the statute, and are liable in this action.

The charges preferred against the plaintiff, and for which he was subjected to a trial, resulting in his removal from office, were, that he had improperly received money for his services, rendered in the performance of his duty. The proof to establish these charges was, that after being detailed to investigate complaints of frauds committed by mock auctioneers, and having succeeded in recovering the amounts of which the parties had been defrauded, he accepted, as a voluntary gift, from the persons whose money he had recovered, in one case $4 and in two other cases $5 each. The plaintiff stated on his trial that he received the money conditionally, intending to deposit it with the Commissioners, preparatory to receiving their permission.

Although the members of the Metropolitan Police, are inhibited from sharing, for their own benefit, in any present, fee, or gift, for police service, yet the Board of Police are authorized by Statute, (Laws 1860, p. 456, § 65,) for extraordinary and meritorious services rendered by a member of the police force in the due discharge of his duty, to permit such member to retain, for his own benefit, any reward or present tendered him therefor; and it is made cause of removal for a member to receive a reward without giving notice thereof to the board.

The offence, therefore, is not in receiving the reward, but in omitting to give notice to the board; and the cause of the plaintiff's removal from office was in neglecting to notify the board that the gratuity had been received by him.

The guilt or innocence of the plaintiff of the charges preferred, is not involved in the question now before us. It is sufficient that he was, by a competent authority, adjudged to be guilty; and the publication of the proceedings before the Commissioners is protected.

I have no difficulty in determining that the comments of the defendants upon the charges against the plaintiff, disconnected from the report of the trial, were libelous. Any publication which is calculated to injure the character of a person, or to degrade him in the public estimation, is libelous, (Weed v. Foster, 11 Barb., 203.) To charge a public officer with "black mailing," and to assert that he has been dismissed for that cause, was calculated to degrade and bring him in disrepute, resulting in injury to his character with the public. "Black mail" (from *maille*, French, signifying a small coin,) is defined to be a certain rent of money, coin, or other thing paid to persons upon or near the borders, being men of influence, and allied with certain robbers and brigands, to be protected from their devastation. (Wharton's Law Lexicon, 101.) Substantially, we now attach the same meaning to the term. In common parlance, and in general acceptation, it is equivalent to, and synonymous with, extortion—the exaction of money, either for the performance of a duty, the prevention of an injury, or the exercise of an influence. It supposes the service to be unlawful, and the payment involuntary. Not unfrequently it is extorted by threats, or by operating upon the fears or the credulity, or by promises to conceal, or offers to expose, the weaknesses, the follies or the crimes of the victim. There is moral compulsion which neither necessity, nor fear, nor credulity can resist.

It cannot be doubted, I think, that the term "black mailing" is invariably regarded as an unlawful act; and though, from its indefiniteness and comprehensiveness, the offence is not classified as a distinct crime, nevertheless it is believed to be criminal, and to charge a man with "black mailing" is equivalent to charging him with a crime.

The complaint against the plaintiff was not of a crime. He had not violated any law. He had not extorted money by threat or promise. He had received a voluntary gift, and the penalty of his neglect to notify the board was visited upon him by his removal from office.

Under the facts of this case, I cannot persuade myself that the defendants made either a fair or a truthful deduction from the charges against the plaintiff; nor of the course which led to his removal from office. I do not impute to the defendants any evil design or malignant intent to defame the plaintiff. They may and most probably did intend to do no more than to fairly characterize the offence charged; but they were unfortunate in the use of words conveying a different meaning; and however proper it may be to urge these considerations in mitigation of damages, the defendants must be held responsible for the injury which the law presumes the plaintiff has sustained.

Our conclusions are that the comments of the defendants superadded to their history of the trial before the Police Commissioners are not privileged—are unfair and untrue deductions from the facts disclosed on the trial, and for the publication of which the defendants are